The New-York Times.

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THE OLD NORTH STATE

Democratic Majorities Steadily Disappearing.

Latest Returns Give Caldwell 2,000 Majority for Governor.

Merrimon, Democrat, Threatening to Contest the Election.

A Republican Majority in the House of Commons Reported.

The Democrats Postpone a Meeting for Rejoicing in Norfolk, Va.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 5.—With the first returns of this morning the prospects brightened for the Republicans, and Democratic visages became proportionately elongated. Those who had been silly enough to believe the fables of the Associated Press sent here from various portions of the State before a single vote was counted, and transmitted North as reliable intelligence, are especially crestfallen as the truth at last comes out. With the announcement of the vote of every county, the election of Caldwell became more certain, and at length the most stubborn of Democrats were forced to concede it. The corrected vote of seventy-one counties gave Caldwell a majority of 1,891, and showed a Democratic loss of 820 in the counties of Forsythe, Rutherford, Columbus, Marion, Northampton and Duplin. Every where the Democrats had met with losses on the vote of 1870, and although the twenty counties to hear from had in that year given a Democratic majority of 1,800, the most sanguine Democrat did not expect them to give over 1,200 now, and the balance was thus left on the Republican side. But the first returns to come in after these calculations had been made gave a much better showing for the Republicans than any one had dared to hope. The vote of Davie County, being corrected, gives Caldwell a majority of 16, being a gain of 167. Currituck was almost as good, the Democratic majority being reduced to 410, making a Republican gain of 109. But best of all came information worthy of belief that the Democracy had been routed in their strongholds of Surrey and Yadkin, as a dispatch was received here from Salisbury which said that Lewis Hayner, a noted Liberal, just arrived from Forsythe, declared that the Republicans had gained 1,300 in the two counties of Yadkin and Surrey. Nothing could be done with such startling returns as these, and the despondent Democrats were forced to admit that their majority of 4,006 in 1870 had been extinguished, and that they had been beaten in the State. It is true that there were nineteen counties yet to hear from, viz: Alexander, Alleghany, Ashe, Clay, Cherokee, Haywood, Henderson, Hyde, Jackson, Mason, Madison, Mitchell, Montgomery, Polk, Transylvania, Tyrrell, Watauga, Wilkes, and Yancey. These gave a Democratic majority of 1,261 in 1870, and, even if they had done as well for the lost cause this year, there was not the ghost of a hope left for the Democrats, who had wasted their powder in firing salutes in honor of their great victory.

Republican Prospects Brightening With Every Hour—Democrats Postpone Their Rejoicings Indefinitely.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 5.—Every hour our prospects brighten. I regard Caldwell's election as certain. Bets are freely offered on him, and no Democrat will risk a cent on Merrimon.

Leading Democrats have telegraphed their friends in Norfolk to postpone their grand meeting to-night in honor of their victory in this State. The Republicans are quite jubilant, and show a great excitement in this city.

I. J. YOUNG.

THE VERY LATEST.

A Republican Majority the Democrats Cannot Wipe Out—Judge Merrimon Smashing Under his Duties.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 5.—Thirty-seven counties have given Merrimon 12,620 majority, and thirty-five counties give Caldwell 14,538 majority. Caldwell's majority in seventy-two counties is therefore 1,918. This majority cannot be overcome, as the Democrats will not get the vote of 1870. There is no doubt of Caldwell's election by 1,000 majority.

Judge Merrimon feels his defeat keenly, and said on the street today that he will contest the election before the Legislature if he is not beaten by more than 1,000 majority.

The Legislature is probably Democratic, the Senate by about eight. The House is closer, the Democrats probably having the majority.

Haynes' report of 1,300 gain in Yadkin, Stokes and Surry Counties is confirmed.

There is great rejoicing in this city. The Mayor's office is crowded, and cheer after cheer is given for Caldwell, Grant and Wilson.

Hon. Samuel F. Phillips, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, is of opinion that Caldwell's majority is 2,000. We are out of the Ku-klux wilderness.

Additional Returns—The Lower House Probably Republican.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 6—1 A. M.—The returns from Northampton County show a Republican gain. Morrison's majority in Garrituck County is 410. A loss of 108. Caldwell's majority in Dare County is 78, a gain of 108.

The Lower House of the Legislature is close. The Republicans have elected fifty-four, and stand a good chance for ten more. Sixty-one constitutes a quorum.

R. B. Bulla, the Republican candidate for the Senate from Randolph and Moore, died two days before the election. Worth, his Democratic opponent, is elected.

The figures sent this afternoon are correct. The Democrats talk of contesting increases.

Better and Better—The Good News Continued.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, Aug. 6—1:40 A. M.—The State is Republican sure. The majority is probably 2,000. We will probably have a majority in the House of Commons. This is a most glorious triumph.

J. J. YOUNG.

Vote by Counties.

The following table gives the latest returns. In seventy counties the majorities are definitely ascertained, and in the remainder they are estimated upon partial returns:

Counties.	Caldwell.	Merrimon.	Caldwell Maj.	Merrimon Maj.
Alamance	335	525		190
Alexander	300	300		
Alleghany	200	300	100	
Anson	180	300		120
Ashe	50	107	57	
Beaufort	510		300	
Bertie	300		56	
Bladen	210	311	100	
Brunswick	40	101	61	
Buncombe		450		
Burke	177	258	81	
Cabarrus	352	552	200	
Caldwell	409	521	112	
Camden	95	95	80	
Carteret		383		23
Caswell	100		100	
Catawba	900			6
Chatham	61	642		
Cherokee	215			
Chowan	100			
Clay		50		
Cleveland	584	314		
Columbus	300	150		
Craven	1554	290		
Cumberland		71	62	
Currituck	410	151		
Dare	78			
Davidson	550	200		
Davie	178		161	
Duplin	711		168	
Edgecombe	1097		108	
Forsythe	80			
Franklin	116	68		
Gaston	345	116		
Gates	313			
Graham				
Granville	679	532		
Greene	141		71	
Guilford	80	186		
Halifax	1000	110		
Harnett		198		
Haywood	322			
Henderson	152			
Hertford	76	96		
Hyde		125		
Iredell		352	195	
Jackson		350		
Johnston	107	300		
Jones	30		140	
Lenoir	200	15		
Lincoln		136		
Macon		334		
Madison		21		
Martin	76	85		
McDowell		200	162	
Mecklenburg		350	55	
Mitchell	300			
Montgomery	64			
Moore		175	150	
Nash		32	170	
New-Hanover	1500		415	
Northampton	715			136
Onslow		24	306	
Orange		674	123	
Pamlico		88		
Pasquotank	400		262	
Perquimans	296		216	
Person		317	40	
Pitt	10		8	
Polk	170			
Randolph	40		78	
Richmond	300			126
Robeson		185		128
Rockingham		300	136	
Rowan		577		51
Rutherford	276		40	
Sampson		268	180	
Stanley		375		220
Stokes		80	375	
Surry		105	400	
Swain (new county)				
Transylvania		215		
Tyrrel		100		
Union		354		100
Wake	676		183	
Warren	1270			65
Washington	435		128	
Watauga		340		
Wayne	200		112	
Wilkes	200		202	
Wilson		167	75	
Yadkin	252		300	
Yancey		350		
Total	15004	18890	8753	2864
Republican majority			1114	
Republican gain			6027	

LOUISIANA.

The Liberal State Convention—A Conference with the Pinchback Republicans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 5.—The Louisiana State Liberal Convention assembled at noon at the Academy of Music. Andrew S. Huron, of Baton Rouge, was chosen temporary Chairman.

After recess the Committee on Credentials reported credentials from forty-eight parishes.

William W. Pugh, of Assumption, was elected permanent President.

A committee of fifteen was appointed to confer with the Executive Committee of the Democratic Reformers and the Pinchback Republicans, with a view to nomination.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

GEN. JOSEPH E. JOHNSON.

The Old Confederate Leader Out for the Tennessee Candidate.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 5.—The *Times* to-morrow will publish a letter from Gen. Joseph E. Johnson, dated Charlotte, Va., July 31, to Col. J. K. Ashley, of Bates County, Missouri, in which he says: "Assure all our old comrades that you communicate with, that the story of the Cincinnati *Commercial* is false. I have had no consultation with W. J. Robinson, of Charlottesville, on any subject; have never said anything favoring Grant's re-election. On the contrary, being a thorough Democrat, I would have preferred a Democratic candidate; but as Horace Greeley is nominated by our party, I sincerely hope every Democrat will vote for him. Being disfranchised, I take no public part in politics, but, to my friends I do not hesitate to express my feelings and opinions on political subjects. I think the overthrow of the present Administration necessary to any hope of constitutional Government, and feel that a continuance of the Democratic Party is necessary."

GREELEY.

The Candidate of Tweed and George N. Sanders on His Travels.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 5.—Horace Greeley returned to Bristol this forenoon from Narragansett, going via Newport. This afternoon he was introduced to a large number of visitors at the Bristol Hotel. In the evening a public reception was given in his honor at the residence of Capt. A. H. Miller, a prominent Democratic citizen, which was largely attended by the citizens of Bristol and neighboring towns. A chorus of Greeley songs was raised in the evening, and a salute of thirty-six guns was fired. Mr. Greeley goes to a clam-bake at Silver Spring to-morrow morning, and returns, it is stated, to Bristol in the evening.

Indian Frauds Investigated—The Indian Subcommittee.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 5.—Hon. John P. Shanks, of Indiana; Hon. Jesse A. Smith, of Ohio, who, with Hon. Mr. Burdett, of Missouri, constituted the Subcommittee of the House Committee on Indian Affairs to investigate the alleged frauds on tribes inhabiting the Indian Territory, arrives here yesterday, and left for home this morning. They have visited the Cherokees, Choctaws, Creeks, Osages and other tribes, and taken an immense amount of testimony, and unearthed frauds to a very large amount.

KENTUCKY.

Victory in Louisville—Defeat of Tammany—Greeley Carried by an Overwhelming Majority.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 5.—The regular Democratic ticket was defeated in the election today by an overwhelming majority.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 5.—The city election today passed off quietly. A large vote was polled. The regularly nominated Democratic ticket was defeated by a very large majority. The Republican and Citizens' ticket was elected entire, notwithstanding the fact that the regular ticket was supported by the Democratic and Liberal Republican papers of the city.

Victory in Lexington—The Republican City Ticket Elected by Over 600 Majority.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 5.—In the county election the Republican majority in this city is 619, electing a Republican Sheriff.

The Louisville Election—The Liberals and Democrats Badly Beaten—They Make their Reputation on Success and Lose.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 5.—The election here today for city and county officers was unusually spirited. Much interest was aroused by reason of the frantic appeals of the Greeley papers to stand by the regular Greeley Democratic ticket. The *Courier-Journal* this morning spoke of the Citizens' ticket as virtually a Radical ticket, and said, "We cannot afford to have it go abroad that the Democratic Party has been beaten in the chief city of Kentucky." The *Ledger* said that if the regular nominees were defeated it would be heralded over the country as a Radical victory, and in that event would have a disheartening effect. The *Analyzer* spoke to the same effect. All of the Greeley organs called for such a rousing majority for the regular ticket as would thrill with rejoicing the heart of every friend of the Liberal movement in the State. The Democratic city and county committees issued an address imploring the Democrats, in view of the Presidential contest, to stand by the regular Greeley nominees. The *Commercial* and *Volksblatt*, Reform papers, sustained the Citizens' ticket. The response of the people is glorious. The entire Citizens' ticket has been elected by a rousing majority, with the exception of the Democratic candidate for Vice-Chancellor, who had no opposition, his name being on both tickets. The Citizens' ticket was supported by Republicans and Anti-Greeleyites, and they are very jubilant to-night over the result. The city gives the ticket about 3,000 majority. The county will give the Democratic candidate for Sheriff 500 majority. There are but few returns from the interior. Fayette County, the home of Congressman Beck, elected the Republican ticket by 800 majority—a gain of 350 on Harlan's vote last year. Mr. Beck and all of the Greeley speakers were on the stump without effect.

THE STRAIGHT-OUTS.

A Pure Democratic Paper to be Started in Louisville—Democratic Movements Elsewhere.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 5.—Blanton Duncan is about to commence the publication of a pure Democratic paper in this city. The Georgia straight-outs have called a Democratic Convention to meet at Atlanta, Aug. 20. Ex-Gov. Patton, of Alabama, is about to announce himself an Anti-Greeley candidate for Governor, Gov. E. Lindsley, the present incumbent, opposes the election of Greeley.

GEN. WILSON IN INDIANA.

Grand Display—A Torchlight Procession Three Miles Long—Republican Enthusiasm Overpowering.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 5.—One of the grandest ovations ever extended to a public man was given to Senator Wilson here to-night. The principal feature was a torchlight procession three miles in length, passing through streets that were thronged with people the entire distance. At the stand a very small proportion of this enthusiastic throng could get within sound of the Senator's voice. He spoke an hour and a half, and was listened to with profound attention. The Senator himself was overwhelmed with the magnificence of the demonstration, and was overpowering, and joined in the prevailing enthusiasm. He goes to-morrow to Brazil, where he will speak to the miners and iron-workers of the coal region, and will speak at night at Crawfordsville. The meetings will be a series of ovations that will clear the unbounded enthusiasm of the people.

THE WEATHER.

Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen on the South Atlantic and eastern Gulf coasts, with prevailing easterly winds; cloudy weather and occasional rains; southerly to westerly winds and cloudy weather in the Middle and Eastern States, extending thence over the lower lakes, where rain is now falling; south-westerly winds, clear and cleaning weather on the upper lakes, and thence to the Upper Mississippi and Ohio Valley.

PROBABILITIES.

Easterly winds with threatening weather until Tuesday morning, on the South Atlantic; clearing weather on the Gulf with northerly winds; cloudy weather with north-easterly, westerly and northerly winds with clear weather in the North-west and over the upper Mississippi and Ohio Valley and to the upper lakes. Cloudy weather in the Eastern and Southern Middle States. Cloudy weather with southerly to westerly winds and rain areas on the lower lakes and eastward over the Eastern States and New-York.

Murder of an Officer in Chicago While Reading a Warrant to a Prisoner.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 5.—A cold-blooded murder of a police officer was perpetrated in the extreme southern part of the city early this morning. Officers Scanlan and O'Mara endeavored to arrest Chris. Rafferty for disorderly conduct. While Scanlan was reading the warrant, Rafferty suddenly made a dash for the door near which O'Mara was standing, and, drawing a pistol, shot O'Mara in the breast. O'Mara died in a few minutes. Rafferty fled, and has not yet been captured.

Move of the Japanese Visit Providence, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 5.—Five members of the Japanese Embassy arrived here from Boston this morning, and were received by Acting Mayor Snow and a Committee of the City Council, who gave them a collation at Armory Hall. The Orientals will visit the establishments of the American Screw Company, the Gorham Silver Manufacturing Company and the Corliss Steam-engine Company, and will return to Boston this evening.

TRIAL OF JUDGE BARNARD.

A Law Firm on the Witness Stand and What Came of it.

Ira Shafer Speaks His Testimony with Great Fluency—He Sees Intimate of His Own Services—Medical Evidence in Three Chairs.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Taken altogether, this has been a remarkable day for the defense in the Barnard trial. Not so much on account of the quantity of the testimony submitted as of the quality thereof. Each succeeding witness, sadly against his will it may be, furnished confirmatory proof of the evidence already in for the prosecution. The difference between what he intends to swear to and actually does swear to, astonishing himself quite as much as it amuses the Court. The first witnesses called were Weeks W. Culver and Benjamin Wright, of the law firm of Culver & Wright, who acted as attorneys for Elmendorf, in his action against Savage, wherein it is alleged that Barnard made grossly excessive allowances to parties personal, as heretofore explained. Whether either of these gentlemen was desirous of aiding the defendant was hardly to be gathered from their manner, though the readiness with which they involved themselves in contradictions was a circumstance not to be overlooked.

TWO WITNESSES CONTRADICTING THEMSELVES AND EACH OTHER.

Mr. Culver began by correcting one error in his testimony of Friday last, and, after he had made some additional statements, his partner ended by contradicting him. Mr. Culver said he was wrong last week in saying that he argued the motion in this case for a receiver. He had now discovered that a motion was made by the other attorneys for an order to show cause, and when his firm found it was neglected they pressed it. Mr. Wright said the motion to appoint Terence Farley receiver was made before Cardozo, and resisted by Mr. Ingraham, the receiver, in the old suit. Mr. Ira Shafer appeared for Ingraham a number of times, and when the allowances were made by Barnard, among which was an allowance of $500 to Shafer, they, as plaintiff's attorneys, resisted them. They did not consider Shafer's allowance at all unreasonable, and yet they opposed it. Mr. Wright thought his partner, Culver, mistaken in saying that they pressed the motion. They really opposed it. It did not strike him as peculiar that Barnard should allow over $700 to the old receiver after holding that he should not have been appointed at all. As Mr. Parsons seemed to think that, on the fairest construction, the testimony of each of these gentlemen might be considered as nullifying that of the other, the cross-examination was not continued.

SHAFER'S STORY.

The defense then called Ira Shafer, who has been distinguished for many years by the doubtful honor of a warm personal intimacy with the respondent. His testimony was out of the usual rapidly order, and, unlike that of the previous witnesses for the defense. On the contrary, he was as able to tell a straight story, albeit a very long one, of what happened years ago, as if he had just furbished up his memory for the occasion. He considered the allowances made to him just and reasonable. He attended at least fifty times on the motion for a receiver, and got an allowance of $500 for that, and spent two or three days on the trial, for which he also got $500 allowance. In the suit of Bright against the St. Paul and Milwaukee Railroad Company he was counsel for Bright, and made the application to Barnard for the injunction and receiver. He said the injunction order was granted without proof of service of the summons and complaint and on his verbal statement. The assets he was trying to get were in New-York, though the mortgaged property was in Wisconsin. He told Barnard he wanted to restrain the Company from removing their assets from the State. Of course he didn't want to restrain them from removing their railroad. But when reminded of the fact that the order applied to the property out of the State as well, he said the assets were only a part of what he asked possession of. He admitted that he said to Bangs, the opposing counsel on the motion to vacate, that he wanted the motion heard before Barnard, but that was only because Barnard had granted the original order. He also admitted having had a conversation with Barnard about the case before Bangs came in, in which he told Barnard some things that did not appear in the motion papers. He thought Barnard put in Sweeny's name as receiver himself, although he said at the time that he didn't think the order would be of any use. He perceives now that there was no justification of sureties, although he didn't know it at the time of the application. It further appeared that this order for a receiver was not an order to show cause. But in all this "happy-go-lucky style of litigation, whereby millions were turned over to irresponsible parties without security, and on a bond of $500, Mr. Shafer could see nothing improper. He avowed himself a warm personal friend of Barnard's. He became acquainted with him at the Delavan House in 1856, and the intimacy became immediately close. He acted professionally for Barnard when the latter was sued for conspiracy by Fisk and Gould, in 1868, at the time of the first Erie litigation. He did not act professionally for Barnard when charges were preferred against him for impeachment in 1867. He had met Barnard at McBride Davidson's, his fashionable resort. Davidson did not keep a bar-room back of the bar, but had some of the accompaniments which usually belong to sociability. Mr. Shafer admitted that he had partaken of one of the accompaniments in the shape of champagne, the recollection whereof caused him to smack his lips.

A REMARKABLE WITNESS.

When he had told all he knew in support of the prosecution's case he was permitted to depart, and the defense produced a witness whose testimony fell on the ears of the Court like one of Barnard's bomb-shell orders in the camp of Fisk's enemies. He was announced as Dr. Quackenboss, or Quackenbuss, the last syllables were not clearly heard. He had previously been observed by several sitting near Barnard and his counsel, but no one had exactly put the question in connection with any of the allegations under consideration, and some speculation was indulged in as to the nature of his testimony. One who has observed the unfolding of the defense with critical eye was guessed that he was probably produced to establish a plea of insanity, which seems to be the defense of different criminals, and considering the nature of his evidence, it would seem as if it would seem to be something in the suggestion. His story in brief was that in the Fall of 1869 he drove to the Erie office on one occasion with Judge Barnard, J. Mc. R. Davidson, whose name he insisted was McBayne, not McBride. Mr. Story and Mr. Stortevant. There they found Fisk and George C. Hall. Barnard noticed the chairs, said he would like to have a set like them and asked the price. Fisk said that they cost six apiece, but thought he could get them for him at $6, whereupon the opulent Barnard pulled out $600 and ordered the dozen on the spot. While this business was being transacted Davidson was talking with Hall at the rear of the office, out of earshot. Nothing was said about any bill of sale. The price of the sofas and revolving chairs. The witness had heard of the investigation before the Judiciary Committee while it was in progress, but never read about it because he was disgusted with it and looked upon it as a bad-blood political thing, and never believed that Judge Barnard had done anything wrong. He had the same opinion now to-day. He was asked to tell about it because it turned out that this transaction was entirely unknown to Barnard's counsel, inadvertently he was snapped at something more interesting might have transpired. He heard first about four years ago that Barnard was charged here with receiving his chairs as a gift. Nelson Chase told him. He afterward allowed himself to be persuaded by the persevering Parsons into saying that he heard of it first since this trial began through a slip cut from the Assembly Judiciary investigation, which was sent to him by Mr. Parsons, but he did not know by whom. It was inclosed in an envelope addressed to him and signed by no one, and was unaccompanied with any observation, comment or request. The only witnesses to the transaction were himself, Fisk, Barnard and Stortevant. The last was since lost in the Atlantic, and Fisk is no more. Now, interrogatories and the sentiment that some one of them propose to corroborate this fishy story, it will be remembered that the testimony of the man who furnished these chairs is that they cost only four dollars each, and the two revolving ones $60 each—making a total of $600. Hoowdd that Fisk should not have received an order for? How old that Barnard, who is guilty of receiving gifts, should not have waited till he ascertained that the chairs could be obtained for $6 each? Did he sell himself to Fisk for $10 instead of $600? How strange that Barnard, who must have known during the Assembly investigation that he bought those chairs from Fisk at $60 each, did not produce this evidence in chance to the issues raised. The witness left the stand and the suggested hearsay of Court, counsel and audience.

Other witnesses were subsequently called, but after the dozens story their evidence would appear flat, stale and unprofitable. The defense expect to call Garvey and conclude there case to-morrow morning, and the prosecution will call Mr. Hooper and Henry Smith in rebuttal of their testimony in regard to the Albany and Susquehanna litigation only.

SUMNER AGAIN.

He Replies the Letter to the Colored Men to Mr. Bisbee in Shorter Compass.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5.—Senator Sumner this replies to Speaker Bisbee:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2, 1872.

DEAR SIR: I have seen the letter addressed to me by you through the public prints, and I notice especially that while endeavoring upon my support of Horace Greeley you say not one word in vindication of that component of Republicans who, in your language, in case of vindication to Republicanism, which you would install anew in the Government. You are greatly concerned, and in every way, I hear, in my retreat solicitous. I hear, so my, that in joining the Republicans who transfer forward an original abolitionist, and myself with so many others devoted to the cause have served always that cause. I had resigned from until you mentioned to report absence; not had I taken account of the "Southern secessionists" who, as you aver, are now co-operating with me in support of Horace Greeley. Indeed, I know of no one among my former associates some, like yourself, bad, while their places are supplied from an unexpected quarter. You entirely misunderstood me if you intimate an incredulity of the part and built on it an argument, I should not, as you, Hiram Greeley. What has President Brooks to do with the Presidential election? Never, while a sufferer, did anybody hear me speak of him in unkindness, and now I forbear to speak of him in anger. Indeed, I will not unite with you in dragging him from the grave where he sleeps to aggravate the passions of a political, as the sand across the heaps have covered. And here, in the personal difference between you and me at the juncture, I seize the opportunity to make the equal rights of all secure through peace and reconciliation. But this infinite boon you would postpone.

Several years ago I put aside our arms; but unhappily during all this period there has been a hostile spirit toward each other, while the rights of colored fellow-citizens have been in perpetual jeopardy. Seven years, such a natural period in human life, should be sufficient for a change in the body. Can we not, after seven years, commence a new life, especially when those once our foes express the saying, "Thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God?" Why should you wish for an original abolitionist as President, and you seek to create a diversion by crying out that Democrats will support him? to which I reply, so much better that I support my adversary, when the cause he has so constantly guarded, whether of equal rights or reconciliation, is accepted by Democrats, and this is the pledge of a true union beyond anything in our history. It is a victory of ideas with, not which all other victories must yield. To satisfy your allegation, you insist that I am ranged with Jefferson Davis and Robert Toombs; but pardon me I entirely know how the former will vote, while Robert Toombs is a Democrat of the old school, and with him are Stephens, Wise and Mosby. This is all very proper, and I mention it only to exhibit the character of your attempt. In the same spirit you seek to avoid the charge by holding me up the unanimity of a man you call a Democratic Administration, and you have the courage to assert it within my knowledge that by the action of Congress I have taken a position in the control of the party who have positively denied the rights of the black man. You say that I know this. Mr. Speaker, I know no such thing, and you should be ashamed thoughtful not to assert it. I only entertained that a canvass like the present, where the principles declared at Cincinnati are speedy accepted on one side and not contested on the other, must result in a larger number of Congressional representatives sympathetic with the principles of Liberal Republicans than ever before. The Democrats will be pledged as never before to the ruling principle that all men are equal before the law, and also to the Constitutional amendments, including with the clause in each empowering Congress to enforce the same by appropriate legislation; but, besides Democrats, there will be Liberal Republicans pledged to the same principle, and a smaller number who, I trust, will not believe the cause. Senators and Representatives, calling themselves Republicans, for the sake of a temporary majority in both Houses, but the final measure of civil rights, which they voted for, though urged by me almost daily, has failed to become a law, lest, I fear, from Democratic opposition than from Republican indifferentness and the want of support in the President.

The great issue which the people are called to decide is Reconciliation or Disunion. Nobody knows better than yourself that the House of Representatives chosen at the same time will inevitably harmonize with him. So it is now, in my judgment, the duty of Republicans with Horace Greeley involves what I must dearly. With such a President, Congress will be changed. For the first time since the war the equal rights of all will have a vital representative at the head of the Government whose presence there will be of higher significance than that of any victor of war, being not only a testimony, but a constant motive power in this great contest. Opposition, however open hostility or more subtle treachery, will yield to the steady influence of such a representative. Therefore, in looking to the President I look also to Congress, which will take its character in a large measure from him. In choosing Horace Greeley we do the best we can for the whole Government, not only in the Executive, but in the Legislative branch. While we decline to support nepotism, repayment of personal gifts by official patronage, and pass over the claims of public dignity to the Black Republic and the various incapacity exhibited by the President and the rings by which he governs, none of which can you defend. Yet I know that the right and are already considered to the American people.

For myself, I say plainly and without hesitation that I prefer Horace Greeley, with any Congress possible, on the Cincinnati platform, to President Grant, with his administration and his Congress, a vote for whom involves the support of all his pretensions, with increased power in all the Rings. There must be another influence and direction in the Administration in all its parts is impressed by the President. Let his soul be enlarged with the sentiment of justice, quickened by industry, and not only the two Houses of Congress, but the whole country will feel a fresh authority overspreading, pervading, permeating, revivifying. Therefore, in importance as you are earnest for the rights of the colored citizen, let place them above all partisan ends, and you will be and support the candidate whose best hope is in the ways through fraternity. The country needs well a native power in the White House. It needs a generous fountain there. In not word, it needs somebody different from the President, and nobody better than Horace Greeley.

The personal imputation you make upon me I repel with the indignation of an honest man. I was a faithful supporter of the President, and I am painfully awakened by his painful conduct on the island of San Domingo, involving abuse of the war power in violation of the Constitution, and inquinity to the rights of the black man, and the international law, and when I remonstrated against the national able outrages, I was set upon by those acting in his behalf. Such is the origin of my opposition. I could not, and I cannot, and I do not mention it only to show in the multitude of wrongs that I have to bear, in with me the rule of life, no one can I doubt that when personal sentiments are less active you will regret the wrong you have done me. Meanwhile, I appeal to the country, and to the good and true of those who, amid all present differences of opinion, unite in a great objection, for above party or President, so whose my life is devoted.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES SUMNER.

Hon. Speaker Blaine.

Destruction of the Amendments.

The Toledo *Blade*, after remarking that the Democratic Party sought the life of the amendments at the beginning, and its ruling minds have their hearts fully set on destroying them when they get the power, says, for the truth of the warning we give we appeal to the history of the past twenty-five years. The Democratic party has never had a high moral sense, nor an skin, easier than the Democratic Party can forget its hate of the anti-slavery and universal franchise amendments. If we cast pearls before swine, they will be lost to us forever; if we give that which is holy to the dogs, for our insane prodigality they will turn upon us and tear us to pieces. Put only the friends of the Union and the Constitution on guard, and all will be well. Trust, even for one Presidential term, the Constitution in the hands of its enemies, and God only can foretell the evil yet to come upon the country as a penalty for such criminal folly. Let all remember that the danger is not passed.

Tennessee's Secession.

The Terre Haute, Ind., *Express* learns that the pledged secession has decided not to sojourn by the deep, deep sea, but will accompany his family to his old home in New-Hampshire. Yeah, it says, there's nothing left of the old home but a pest of the cellar, yet that some passive excavation may serve to remind the Philosopher of the grave toward which his political hopes are rapidly tending. And as he wants the remains that time has wrought amid the surroundings of his youth, it will be well for him to remember that a small fraction of that country a few months—has wrought a much sadder change in him, transforming a hearty, manly earnest Republican into a timid supplicant for Democratic votes. That half-fitted collar resembles the old Greeley horse so much as the sentiment of the Pollivar combination resembles the brave-hearted earnest hater of Democratic iniquities, who used to edit the *Friends*.

Voting for the Pseudo Candidate.

The Fort Dodge *Messenger* has been looking over the list of backbone Greeley men, and publishes it as follows:

"Jeff. Davis says vote for Greeley; the pirate Raphael Semmes says vote for Greeley; the bulldozer and cold-blooded murderer Gen. N. B. Forrest says vote for Greeley; the thievish rebel Beauregard says vote for Greeley; the guerrilla Jeff. Thompson says vote for Greeley. Every rebel General, Colonel, Major, Captain and Lieutenant, with few exceptions, says vote for Greeley. Stevens, the Sire-Sinner, says vote for Greeley. Every cowardly, stay-at-home, fire-in-the-rear Copperhead of the North says vote for Greeley. Every Mormon in Utah says vote for Greeley, Greeley Republicans, how do you like your company? Recollect you cannot train with skunks without carrying away more or less of the essence."

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Hon. Martin M. Ray, a prominent attorney of Indianapolis, Ind., and the Democratic candidate for Senator, died there yesterday afternoon.

Judge W. G. Wiseman, of Greene County, Ohio, was nominated, yesterday, by the Democrats as Representative in Congress from the Fourth Ohio District.

Commander Ramsey has been detached as Inspector of Ordnance at the Washington Navy-yard, and ordered to temporary duty in the Bureau of Ordnance.

Emily Taber committed suicide in Way's Hotel, Binghamton, N. Y., by taking poison on Saturday night. She had been separated from her husband about a year.

Judge Wm. Hancock, of Jackson, Miss., has addressed a letter to Judge Alcorn, Chairman of the Liberal State Committee, announcing his intention to support Greeley.

Lieut. Anthony has been detached from the Portsmouth Navy-yard and ordered to the Canandaigua, and Master De Blois from the Tantic and ordered to the Canandaigua.

A second diamond mining company, claiming to be the original discoverers of the new diamond fields in Arizona, is incorporated with a fabulous capital, and a third is forming.

Albert Kissinger, of the firm of Stivers & Kissinger, editors and proprietors of the Middletown (N. Y.) *Evening Press*, died yesterday morning of cerebro-spinal meningitis, aged twenty-three years.

A match game of Lacrosse was played at Toronto, Canada, on Saturday, between the Knickerbocker Club, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and the Toronto Club, the Toronto club winning in three straight games in 1, 5 and 3 minutes.

The iron steam-ship Richmond, of the Old Dominion line, between Richmond and New-York, was launched yesterday afternoon, at Richmond, Va., in the presence of an immense concourse of people. No accident occurred.

Second Lieuts. Payson and Price have been detached from duty at West Point and ordered to report to the Chief of Engineers, and Second Lieuts. Dewell Harris and David A. Lyle have been ordered to report for duty at West Point.

The saddlery warehouse of Burns & Co., and Compton & Garrett's grocery, on Market street, and D. Loveman & Co.'s and Orwell & Bros. dry-goods stores, in Nashville, Tenn., were burned yesterday morning. Loss $20,000; insurance, $12,000.

The Milwaukee Board of Trade yesterday took measures to prevent corners or any other pernicious combinations interfering with legitimate commerce. The Directors were instructed to report such amendment to the rules as shall prevent these abuses.

The fishing schooner Signal, Capt. Goodwin, of Gloucester, Mass., was run down on Saturday night, while fishing, by a passing schooner, about ten miles south of Matinic Island, and subsequently sunk. Capt. Goodwin and crew landed in boats.

In the Springfield, Mass., Police Court yesterday, the hearing of the case of Mary Connally, for assault with a knife upon R. M. Copley, the soap manufacturer, resulted in her discharge, the Court holding that under the circumstances the act was justifiable.

Another of the Sun's Slanderous Scribes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article appeared in the New-York blackmailing paper, called the *Sun*, of Aug. 3, identifying us—the Ashland Social Club—with Greeley and Brown. We would like to inform the public of the Eighth and Ninth Wards that we have indorsed Grant and Wilson. Some person trying to injure our chance sent that communication to the *Sun*, knowing they publish what is not true. W. G. BUTLER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 5, 1872.

Death of Prof. George W. Eaton, D. D., LL. D.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Prof. George W. Eaton, D. D., LL. D., who was for forty years connected with the Madison University, (of which he was for twelve years the President,) and a distinguished pulpit orator of the Baptist denomination, died at his residence, Woodland Heights, in this city, this morning. The funeral will take place on the 6th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

Effect of Sumner's Previous Letter in Ohio.

OBERLIN, Ohio, Aug. 5.—The colored citizens of Oberlin held a large meeting to-night, and adopted resolutions repudiating Sumner and urging colored men throughout the country to be true to the Republican Party and support Grant.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature yesterday, as recorded by Schultz & Walker, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	7 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	72	77	78	75
Stand of Bar. in inch	29.30	29.20	29.18	29.18

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug store, No. 2 Park-row: 6 A. M., 67°; 9 A. M., 72°; 12 M., 75°; 3 P. M., 77°; 6 P. M., 74°; 9 P. M., 72°; 12 M., 71°. Average temperature yesterday, 73½°.

Grant's Indian Policy Working Well.

Concerning the gathering of the Indian tribes of the south-west the

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

NOTES FROM FRANCE.

Experiences at Summer Resorts—A Visit to Fontainebleau—What it Costs to See the Sights—Advice to Tourists—The Weather.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, July 21, 1873.

I venture to say that, for bold, open and systematic robbery of the public, there has never been anything equal to that seen at French Summer resorts during the present season. No Englishman or American can visit a single town in the environs of Paris without coming away with the conviction that he has been most foully swindled, or without feeling that his sympathies for the leading classes of this country have been most completely removed. The Germans, practical people like ourselves, who are in the habit of thinking for the future as well as for the moment, have considerably reduced their ordinary charges at all of the popular watering-places. Baden-Baden, I am told, charges 1872 the year before the war, and you get much more amusement for the money. The object is to lead the traveling public to return during a more prosperous season. The French follow the reverse of this wise plan. They go on the principle of getting all you can without giving anything in return, or of skinning a man while you have him in your hands, for fear you may never have an equal opportunity. Before going into the country to spend a week or two, I had met two Parisian friends, who generally spend a month or six weeks every year at some Summer resort. They had returned after three days' stay, and with dreadful tales of the rapacity of landlords and others. But human nature is so constituted that it must be taught by example, and not by precept, and I treated the advice of my friends just as a majority will treat the advice I am about to give—with indifference, if not with contempt. But I soon learned the truth, to my cost, and returned to Paris after twenty-four hours in the country, feeling convinced that one must be a millionaire to endure the extortion practiced on every side with calmness or indifference.

A VISIT TO FONTAINEBLEAU.

Last week I went to Fontainebleau, finding at the outset that the railway fare had been increased twenty per cent. At the station of Fontainebleau you are beset by men to get you a carriage, and find on selecting one that he has no carriage at all. He merely hands you over to an accomplice, but you must say him all the same. The policeman tells you it is the custom, and that you will save yourself the trouble of pleading before a Magistrate by paying the sum. Another takes you out of the carriage and hands you over to the waiters who wait inside the gates. It is again a demand upon your purse, so that you have to pay three different persons before getting to your hotel. The sights about the palace and forest are parceled out in the most shameful manner. As the gorges you are handed over to guides in each instance, each demanding a heavy fee, and, if you take a guide with you, he dare not interfere with the prerogatives of the persons on the spot. Thus, in addition to the six or seven dollars you pay for the carriage, the eight leading sights will cost you from two and a half to three dollars more. Besides, the driver takes you by all sorts of beggars, who are, more properly speaking, robbers—for if you decline to pay, you are insulted in the presence of ladies, and your driver tells you it is very hard upon him, for he will have to suffer for it the next time he comes. Between men who are audacious enough to tell you that they guard you from harm in the forest, a fact to which your driver testifies gravely, and the men who present boxes of lizzards and vipers, to show that they devote themselves to keeping your paths free from reptiles, you will hardly escape for less than a dollar more. About the palace it is the same. One flunkey shows you half-way through, you pay, and are then handed over to another to see the rest, and pay again. Once more you pay to see the grounds, and should certainly lean you to the Pavilion of Sully or of Diana of Poitiers you pay separate flunkeys to see them. You are informed that the private rooms of Mme. de Maintenon are closed, but secretly, being a stranger, one could let you in for a consideration. All kinds of people are about to levy tribute upon you. At the *Étang* you are charged ten times the value of a piece of bread thrown to the carp, and at each gate stand beggars for something or other. The hotels are simply scandalous, and I may say that, take which one you may, you will wish you had taken the other, for theft is a perfect understanding as to charges. I have kept my bill as a curiosity. Room one night, one dollar, with a dollar extra because I did not say before 12 o'clock that I was going to give it up that day. Protest, and you are answered that this is the custom, and if you doubt you can go before the Commissary (by which you will gain a delay of four or five days and get condemned at last.) A quarter of a candle burned for half an hour, a three-cent dip, is charged at fifty cents in my bill. Poor wines are held at double their value, and, to crown all, four small crayfish, which sell in Paris for three sous each or twelve sous, say twenty-five cents at a Parisian restaurant, is charged five francs or one dollar in my model note. The waiters demand their pour boire, and are not content with thirty cents; two francs, they say, is the least one you ought to give. I had given to three, when a fourth came to me I had never before seen, and, as I refused, he began to grow insolent. Thereupon a French officer, backed by a stout bourgeois, armed with a formidable-looking umbrella, sprang out of the omnibus. "You have swindled us enough already," said the officer, "and now if you say another word to a single stranger among us I will stay here to see you punished." This raised an uproar; the whole house was at the sale, and not a single voice was raised for the landlord, he called in his waiters, and we left him bowing and apologizing. I have traveled enough to be economical and to know the tricks put upon strangers, but with all my care, with protests from first to last, these enterprising people managed to get fifteen dollars and odd out of me, for a single day at Fontainebleau. On comparing notes, I found it was one the worst treated, for the French officer had been taken in for an equal sum, and my burly bourgeois with the cotton umbrella, having a wife with him, and proceeding on the most economical principles, had been "lee'd" for a sum of twenty-seven dollars. All of us were caught on the same day for the room, on the candles, and on the only fish at Ave Trance. I have never witnessed a more curious indignation meeting than that at the station while waiting for the train.

ADVICE TO TRAVELERS.

Well, I have given this bit of personal experience for the sake of giving a piece of good advice, or rather for giving it force. French landlords are now going upon the principle of the Arrainan Boniface, who charged $240 for a breakfast. His ordinary price was $1 a day, but as it has been nearly a year since he had had a call, he had to keep up the expenses of his hotel. The best way for travelers coming abroad this season or next, is to be in a measure independent of these peoples. Buy in London a good English luncheon-basket, which is both elegant and easy to carry, and fill it in the cities. Every one wants to see Fontainebleau, Saint Germain, Saint Cloud, and other historical places, but no one care to see it at a cost of from fifteen to twenty dollars a head. One dollar will fill your lunch-basket in Paris, and by taking an early train you can reach Fontainebleau in time to see the most remarkable part of the forest before the palace is opened. Picnic in the woods—and there are lovely spots for it—visit the palace at 12, then go to the other side of the forest and take the evening train back to the city. In this way everything of note can be seen, and one returns without having the unpleasant sensation of being robbed. Most Englishmen do this now, and it is for this reason that the "expense of the hotel" have to be put upon Americans and such stray French travelers as can be caught. If these Americans who are coming to France this season will profit by this bit of advice, I shall have done them good service on the score of morality—for bad language is said to be immoral—and shall have saved them a great sum in gold.

THE WEATHER.

The hot weather has again commenced, after a few weeks of moderation, and all who can find places in the country are doing so, steering clear of fashionable or common resorts. Yet I find the city looking more crowded than usual at this season. Some say they are reserving their surplus funds for the visit of King Cholera, for that dreaded guest is expected here during the season. No particular preparations have been made for his reception, although the authorities have been kindly warned from England, where everything is being done that science can suggest. Our last news is that the epidemic is advancing toward us from St. Petersburg, and it is probable that it is already near the Baltic ports. If the telegraph has not already warned you of the fact, the English journals must have done so, and I take the occasion to impress the matter upon your quarantine officers. ASHBY.

WISCONSIN.

Mass Ratification Meeting in Milwaukee—Great Enthusiasm—Speeches by Senator Carpenter and G. W. Hazelton.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, Aug. 2, 1873.

Pursuant to a call signed by seven hundred of Milwaukee's most prominent citizens and stanchest business men, one of the largest and most intelligent audiences that has ever assembled at a political meeting held in this State came together at the Academy of Music on Thursday night. The parquet, dress circle and large gallery were crowded to overflowing, and a number of people were obliged to stand up during the entire exercises. Many ladies were present, and the meeting was one of the most orderly that has ever been held here.

ORGANIZATION.

The meeting was called to order by J. A. Dutcher, a prominent merchant of this City, who nominated Col. Fred. C. Winkler, a German Republican of influence as chairman. Col. Winkler opened the exercises with a speech dispassionate in its sentiments, and yet carrying with it deep conviction and weight, coming as it did from a man whome the Liberal Republicans had counted as one of their own, but who as an honest Republican could not support the Tammany candidate. He spoke of his own opposition to the Philadelphia nomination at first, and of his final conviction that the prosperity and safety of the country demanded the re-election of Gen. Grant. He pointed to the elements which combined to nominate Greeley at Cincinnati as an evidence of what would be his leanings, and who his advisers if elected President. He expressed his conviction, as a candid observer of the state of affairs and public sentiment at present, of the triumph of the Republican Party in November. Col. Winkler being a representative German-American, the compliment paid him by making him Chairman of the first ratification meeting of the campaign, and his own forcible speech, will have undoubtedly a most telling effect among the German voters of this section, who look upon him as one of their most trustworthy political leaders.

SENATOR CARPENTER'S SPEECH.

Col. Winkler then introduced to the audience the speaker of the evening, Hon. Matt. H. Carpenter, who was greeted with a storm of applause which lasted several minutes, and was renewed from time to time as the speaker bowed his acknowledgment of the compliment more deafening than before. He then delivered his address, and held the attention of the assemblage for two hours, ably and carefully touching upon all the points of interest in the present campaign, refuting the silly charges of the Greeleyites against Gen. Grant, reviewing the career of the Tammany candidate, and comparing the personal qualifications of the two men for the position of Chief Magistrate of the United States. The quibbles about nepotism and gift-taking were disposed of in a most effective manner. The French sale of arms and San Domingo question he dealt with most forcibly, and showed that all the attempts to implicate the President in anything dishonorable or unstatesmanlike were as false as they were futile. His speech throughout was an able one, and he was frequently interrupted by storms of applause.

SPEECH OF G. W. HAZELTON.

Senator Carpenter's speech was followed by a short address from Hon. G. W. Hazelton, who spoke on the expenses of carrying on the Government under Gen. Grant's Administration. He showed in figures the gratifying decrease in expenditures which had taken place since U. S. Grant took charge of the reins of Government, and the economical manner in which the revenues were collected and disbursed under the present Executive. The figures presented by him were received with attention and interest by the audience, composed as it was of hundreds of our most active business men, to whom the financial condition of the country and a judicious administration of its moneys, is of paramount importance. The meeting, which was dismissed immediately after Mr. Hazleton's address, was pronounced even by the opposition to have been a grand success, both in point of numbers and enthusiasm.

A COMPARISON.

We could not help noticing the striking difference between the meeting held in the Academy of Music on Thursday night, the 1st of August, and the one held in the same place on Thursday, the 18th of June, when the Democratic State Convention indorsed the Cincinnati nominations and when the galleries which last night were filled to overflowing with an enthusiastic assemblage, were almost empty and desolate. This state of affairs is the more remarkable and significant when we consider that Milwaukee is the Democratic stronghold of Wisconsin, and that here the Democrats have been hoping to gain from the Republican ranks most of their recruits.

LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENTS.

Yesterday the Democratic State Central Committee held a meeting in Milwaukee and placed an electoral ticket in the field. Five out of the number are renegade Republicans, and with two exceptions men of little or no influence in political circles. Of the two referred to, the one is Alexander Anderson, who was a disappointed candidate for the position of elector at large on the Republican ticket, and the other, Wyman Spoon, is a discarded State officer of the same party. The ticket will have but little influence in the Presidential election. The Republicans of Wisconsin show no malcontent front for the Philadelphia candidate as those of any other State in the Union.

PETTON AND SCHURZ.

Senator Fenton is now rusticating at Waukesha, Wis., and it is hopedby the Greeleyites that they will succeed in getting him to say a word for their candidate before he leaves the State. They have not been able to get up a demonstration of any kind as yet even in the their supposed strongheld, but are now making preparations for a meeting to be held some time within the next ten days. Senator Schurz is to be invited to stir up the German heart on the French name question, and administer to his lately adopted Democratic brethren the balm of personal abuse of Grant and his associates, under whose leadership the honest Democrats of Milwaukee have been so long proscribed from Federal office by the law-defying, Constitution-destroying Republican Party.

BADGER.

Warehouse Monthly Statement.

The following is the report of the business done in the Warehouse Department of the Custom-house for the month of July:

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, August, 1873.

SIR: In compliance with Treasury regulations, I have the honor to report the condition of this division for the month ending July 31, 1873:

ENTRIES.

Warehouse	[illegible]
Transportation	110
Transportation without appraisement	20
Warehouse and transportation	[illegible]
Warehouse export to foreign countries	42
Warehouse export to foreign countries	42
Warehouse export to Canada	77
Warehouse export to Canada	[illegible]
Foreign export, class No. 1	78
Foreign export, class No. 2	1
Bonded to Mexico	[illegible]

EXPORT TO MEXICO—CLASS NO. 2.

Free goods.

For consumption	[illegible]
For transportation in United States	112
For export to foreign countries	112
For export to Canada	104
Warehouse for export to Canada	42
Warehouse for export to Mexico	[illegible]

LIQUIDATION AND ASSESSMENT.

Entries on hand July 1, 1873	[illegible]
Entries received in July	2,[illegible]
Total	4,[illegible]
Entries liquidated in July	2,[illegible]
Entries awaiting warehouse and cancelled	[illegible]
Entries awaiting warehouse by appraisers	112
Entries ready for liquidation	27
Total	4,[illegible]

With regard to the business of the general bonded warehouses, you are respectfully referred to the report of the warehouse superintendents herewith offered.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DEPUTY COLLECTOR, THIRD DIVISION.

Hon. C. A. ARTHUR, Collector of the Port of New-York.

VERMONT.

Among the Green Mountains—Sunday in the Country—Pulpitless Recreation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Saturday, Aug. 2, 1873.

As one writes the word July, the familiar associations of heated and dusty streets, a pitiless sun, and sultry, oppressive atmosphere force an involuntary comparison with the widely different thermometrical conditions under which the hot month is closing up here on the slopes of the Green Mountains. There is always plenty of Winter in Vermont; it begins early and it stays late; and it might seem that when it goes at last, somewhere in the crevices of the green zones a considerable amount of it is left stored, and exercises a cooling influence on the succeeding Summer. If one rises early enough to see the sun come over the eastern hills, it is time as well to dress for the forenoon is pretty warm clothing. But there is something wonderfully invigorating to jaded nerves in this keen mountain air. If the health-seeker has any recuperative power remaining, it will be brought into activity in these regions, if anywhere; and with the sense of returning vigor, comes an exhilaration of spirit and a lightness of step which is simply delightful.

The right way to go about the matter is to spend the first day after one's arrival in absolute rest; and a New-England town on a Sunday is the best possible place to secure it. No sight or sound inharmonious with the spirit of the day disturbs its peace. Nothing but the melody of the church bells breaks the stillness, and in the universal rest one recuperates, recovers from the fatigues of travel, and prepares to enjoy what the country has to offer. Burlington is conveniently situated as a starting point for excursions. Lying in a deep indention of the eastern shore of Lake Champlain, from the crest of the slope on which it is built a commanding view is obtained of a long stretch of the lake and of the Adirondack range, which makes its western shore, extending north almost to the Canadian frontier; to the east the Green Mountains, running parallel with the Adirondacks, reach their highest point in Mount Mansfield, on which the clouds at this moment hang heavily and veil its summit; between this range and the point of observation the valley of the Winooski intervenes, dotted over with thrifty farm-houses, and rich in growing crops. Patches of wooded land diversify the aspect of cultivation, and remind the observer of the days when the river, flowing through unbroken forest, became in Winter the frozen road over which an Indian war party marched to the destruction of Deerfield. Everywhere the eye ranges it meets the same recurring view of hill and mountain, mountain and hill, wooded and green to their highest summits.

As regards the town, there is much in itself and in its immediate surroundings to attract attention. The upper portion and residential quarter is perfectly embowered by fine old trees, which line the principal streets and impart a certain air of stately dignity to the place, consistently in keeping with conservative and scholastic spirit which governs it. The residences here are not the work of hasty hands, mere boxes of brick or lumber run up on cheap contracts, to be abandoned and torn down in the same decade—New-England towns do not grow in that way. Standing back from the street, in carefully kept grounds, with running vines trained over their walls, in the shadow of trees of half a century's growth, with bright flower-beds amid smoothly shaven lawns, the residences of this quarter bear witness to the pride which their owners take in them, and the good taste and ample means displayed by their adornments. Is it any wonder that coming from such homes as these the Vermonter abroad looks forward to the time when he shall return to stay, as to the reward of a life of struggle and toil?

In the way of amusements, the best now at the command of the visitor is the fishing, and of this there is plenty and good of the kind. You may take a sail over to Juniper Island, it lies out there in the lake about four miles from the shore, and the rock bass are abundant in the waters around it; or you may go south to Red Rocks and try trolling for pike and pickerel, which bite freely and make lively sport. If sailing be desired, there is a magnificent expanse of water to expatiate over, and the mountainous shores abound in sheltered coves, miniature bays, and shady inlets, which well repay exploration, and are excellent places for picnics and "camping out" parties. It is quite "the thing" to camp out for a week or two during the Summer, and sailing along shore one comes in sight occasionally of little tents pitched in some woody nook or on some rocky promontory, the occupants being scattered around fishing, reading by the camp-fire, or otherwise enjoying themselves.

There is some shooting, too, but the season is too early yet for much of it. September is the time for that; though some of the young fellows here, who know the country well, find duck and partridge, but more gray squirrel. Still, for a thorough ramble through the woods, a double barrel is an indispensable necessity. If one really desires to enjoy natural scenery, and to get out of a country walk the fullest benefit, a very good way is to go out with the idea of gunning. Armed with the weapon aforesaid, you strike off from the high road into the woods, under the hallucination that somehow you are going to find game. You certainly get into places wild and rugged enough, for any amount of it, though it by no means follows that your game bag will be any the richer for it. Traveling on the road the riding is comparatively easy, but leave your buggy and strike off on foot in this region and you must be prepared for rough work. As was said before, everywhere the same recurring feature of hill and mountain meets the view; and one experiences this in detail as well as sees it in mass. Through wild and out of the way paths, through deep ravines and seemingly impenetrable recesses, one plunges on. Now striking a pine wood and forcing a way through the tangled mass of dead, but wiry undergrowth, you emerge on the edge of a ravine, to find your coat torn, face and hands scratched all over, and boots filled with the sandy soil peculiar to a pine wood. Next thing you find yourself among the oak and maple which abound here, because partial to a rocky soil, or rather to the rocks themselves. You no longer sink ankle deep in sand, for it is all rock you tread on, but the walk becomes a sort of scramble, much akin to the style a squirrel goes up a rail fence. The result of your day's sport is various. You have perhaps wet your feet in crossing brooks, bedaubed yourself with mud in woody marshes, scraped your shins dreadfully on sharp rocks, and considerably bruised yourself elsewhere by tumbling over slippery ones; the game-bag boasts one chipmunk, one crow, (stalked with as much ardor as if it had been a 'deer,) two 'peckers, and a gray squirrel. But there is something beyond all this. There is the healthy stretching one's cramped limbs have had; the sensible expansion of a narrowed chest, the infusion of fresh vigor and life, which comes with breathing the invigorating mountain air, and the clearing out of cobwebs in one's brain by coming face to face again with nature. This is what you have come up the country for, and you get by just such wild rambles as may be had along the slopes of the Green Mountains.

One scarcely cares to think about anything so much like business as politics, while intent on enjoyment only; but the situation of affairs here now calls for a word or two. It is unusual, and probably has scarcely been paralleled for excitement since the Tippecanoe campaign in 1840. Vermont is so steadily conservative in its politics, and the political opinion is so overwhelmingly Republican, that the customary test of the strength of the party nominee is the majority it of course always is, as it will be this Fall for Governor. But on this occasion there has been a slight breaking up of party lines in this city, which has fairly set the whole place wild on the subject. A Greeley club has been formed among some of the principal men here, and for the first time in the political history of Burlington, Republicans and Democrats have confessed. There is not, however, the remotest danger in it; and the probable effect will be to make the majority for the Republican nominee a little larger than it otherwise might have been. Not [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Sunday, July 27, 1873, [illegible] Times, [illegible] Greeley—Republicans [illegible] Greeley—Democrats [illegible] Greeley—Bankers [illegible] Greeley—A Railway Director [illegible] for the City.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon, John Cochrane, President, in the chair.

BONE-BOILING AND FAT-RENDERING NUISANCE.

Alderman Joyce introduced a resolution requesting the Corporation Counsel to inform the Board what power the Common Council has to compel the bone-boiling and fat-rendering establishment to abate the nuisance created by it. Mr. Joyce said that this step was necessary, as the Board of Health has failed to do its duty. It is impossible for the residents on the west side above Thirty-fourth-street to stand this nuisance any longer.

Alderman Macke reiterated what Mr. Joyce said as to the extent of the nuisance, and added that some few nights ago a private meeting of citizens of the Nineteenth Ward was held, and by them it was resolved that, if the Board of Health can, Common Council matters to abate the nuisance, two ten-pounder brass cannons be placed in front of the obnoxious establishment to drive it to ——

The resolution was adopted.

THE VANDERBILT RAILROAD.

Alderman Conover submitted a long preamble and the following resolution in reference to the above railroad, which was ordered to be printed in the minutes:

"That the Counsel to the Corporation be and is hereby respectfully requested to report to this Board if in his opinion it is within the power of this Legislature and franchise and right of the Corporation to use, control, and supervision of its avenues and streets, and to tax our inhabitants to an amount at an expense of [illegible] dollars for such purpose, and further, his opinion as to the legality or constitutionality of any act of the Legislature of the State which authorizes or permits such unprecedented outrage and wrong to be perpetrated upon the people of the City without their knowledge or consent, and in direct opposition to their wishes."

A SALT-WATER SUPPLY FOR THE CITY.

Alderman Conover offered a resolution directing the Committee on Public Works to inquire into and report to the Board upon the practicability of having works erected on the North River at the upper end of the island for the purpose of raising salt water for the use of the City for sanitary and other such purposes as it can be applied; also the probable cost of erecting such works and laying the necessary pipes for distributing the water throughout the City.

Mr. Conover said such a plan is in operation in some European Continental cities.

Alderman Vance opposed the passage of the resolution, although one merely of inquiry. There is, he said, a sufficiency of fresh water for every purpose, and salt water is not needed.

The resolution was, however, carried.

A TUNNEL FROM NORTH TO EAST RIVER.

Alderman Conover moved that the Commissioner of Public Works be directed to cause surveys to be made with a view of ascertaining the length of time and the cost necessary to construct an arched way or tunnel, twenty feet wide and at a height sufficient to admit of the passage of the largest loaded vehicle, under the carriage-way of Cedar-street, commencing at Greenwich-street, on the North River, and terminating at Pearl-street, on the East River; also, one under Liberty-street, from Greenwich-street, to or near Maiden-lane, and under Dey and Johnson streets, from Greenwich-street, to or near Burling-slip, the said under-ground roadway or tunnel to be used for vehicle travel only. The resolution was postponed.

The Board then adjourned.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.

The meeting of the Board of Assistant Aldermen called for yesterday was adjourned until Monday next, owing to the absence of a quorum.

The members present were the President, Messrs. Schwartz, Costelloe, Geis, Coddington, McDonald and Cummisky. These gentlemen complained of the want of interest shown by the Assistants as to the disposal of business.

Mr. Geis, of the Committee on Law, explained that, in the absence of the other members of the Committee, it was his intention, even if a quorum was present, not to submit their report on the railroad frauds.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Yesterday's Proceedings—The Central Market Drill-Room Lease—Offices for the Marine Court.

After a recess of a fortnight the Board of Supervisors met at 1 o'clock yesterday, the Mayor in the chair.

In reply to a resolution of the Board, passed July 16, requesting the Corporation Counsel to communicate his opinion as to the power of the Board to purchase and lease land and erect armories and drill-rooms thereon, Mr. O'Gorman stated that the law clearly defines the right of the Board to do so, provided the amount expended is within the appropriation.

Mr. O'Gorman's communication was placed on file.

Supervisor Gilsey offered a resolution requesting the Board of Apportionment to apportion the sum of $6,000 for the purpose of leasing ground bounded by Second-avenue, Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, for the accommodation of the militia, and also a further sum of $300,000, to defray the expense of erecting suitable buildings for the militia.

Supervisors Falconer and Conover spoke in favor of the site, and recommended the passage of the resolution, for the measures contemplated would prove economical.

The resolution was adopted.

THE CENTRE MARKET DRILL-ROOM LEASE.

Supervisor Gilsey, as Chairman of the Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms, reported, recommending the passage of a resolution requesting the Controller to pay Mr. Lawlor, lessee of Centre Market, the rent due him on account of lease of portion of building as an armory and drill-room; as the same shall fall due quarterly.

Supervisor Conover moved an amendment to the effect that the request to pay apply to all others as well as Mr. Lawlor, if their claims were lawful. He could not understand why exception should be made in favor of that man who was making $1,000 or $2,000 a year out of the lease from the City.

Supervisor Gilsey would accept the amendment. He said he was requested to offer the resolution by the County Auditor, Earle.

Supervisor Vance regretted that Mr. Gilsey would accept the amendment, which he considered too sweeping.

Supervisor Conover—I said if the claims were lawful.

Supervisor Vance could see no necessity for such amendment.

Mr. Conover then moved to re-refer the resolution to the Committee, which was agreed to.

The Committee on County Offices presented a resolution to the effect that the Committee be authorized to have the rooms formerly occupied by the Bureau of Elections, in the building in the Park, on the corner of Chambers and Centre streets, (with the exception of the room on the south-west corner,) fitted up in a suitable and economical manner for the use of the Marine Court.

Supervisor Van Schaick asked if the cost was set down. He would like to have a limit to the cost, as there might be a job in it.

Supervisor Conover rose immediately, and after saying that if the expense were too much it could be voted down, he took Mr. Van Schaick to task for making use of such language. Mr. Conover said that he was the last man likely to put up a job than Mr. Van Schaick. He said it was time that a stop was put to the use of such language. I have submitted to it for some time past and cannot do it any longer.

The resolution was finally adopted.

The Committee on County Offices reported, presenting a resolution to authorize the Committee to fit room in the basement of the brownstone building for the use of the Board of Assessors. The resolution was carried.

The Board adjourned until Thursday next, at 12 o'clock.

The Powers of the Board of Audit—Judge Pratt's Decision.

In the case of The People *ex rel.* Grant against the Board of Apportionment and Audit, in which an alternative writ of mandamus was issued against the defendants, directing them to allow, or show cause why they have failed to allow, the full claim of the relator for salary as a County officer, Judge Pratt has rendered a decision, as follows: The return filed by the defendants to the alternative writ of mandamus does not contain sufficient allegations to enable the Court to determine that they have done their duty under the law. There is no denial that the relator was appointed to the office in the Bureau of County Affairs, that his salary was legally fixed, and that he faithfully performed all the duties during the time for which he claims pay. Assuming these statements to be true, it was not competent for the defendants to audit the bill for any less amount. While it is true that a discretion is vested in the Board of Apportionment and Auditor as to how they shall audit a claim, yet it is a legal discretion, and must be exercised faithfully and in accordance with legal principles. Where a claimant's salary is fixed by law, and he has performed the whole duty, he has entitled himself to be paid. It may be that evidence was offered before the Board that satisfied them that the relator had not rendered the services as alleged, or that the salary was not fixed by statute or valid contract, but this does not appear. The return ought to show enough to enable the Court to determine whether the reduction made by the Board was made under the instructions conferred on them by the act, or whether it was an arbitrary reduction made in violation of the rights of the relator, as shown by his papers. The powers of this Board are analogous in adjusting claims to those of the Boards of Supervisors in the several counties; and while the amount which they shall allow on unliquidated claims is in their discretion, yet, where the amount is fixed by law, or results from a valid specific contract, there does not appear what principle the reduction was made on. The mere fact that they made a reduction is not conclusive. The case may be adjourned until the 8th inst., to enable the defendants to make a further return, on failure of which a peremptory writ may issue.

In the case of James D. Crosby, official stenographer of Part III., Supreme Court, against the Board of Audit, the facts of which have already appeared in the TIMES, Judge Pratt has rendered a decision that a mandamus issue to the Board of Audit directing them to certify and proceed to audit and allow, by concurrent vote, the relator's salary for September, October, November and December, 1871, at the rate of $2,500 per annum. The writ is made returnable at 12 noon today.

THE CITY ADVERTISING.

Motions for Writs of Mandamus to the Supreme Court Denied.

In the case of the owners of the *Daily Star* against the Board of Audit, to compel the latter to allow a balance of $40,000, claimed for advertising, the particulars of which have already appeared in the TIMES, Judge Pratt, of the Supreme Court, has rendered his decision on the motion for a mandamus, in which he says: The allegation in the morning papers that the work was done under a contract is specially denied by the defendants. A writ of mandamus never issues to compel the audit of an unliquidated and disputed claim at a fixed sum. It appears that the defendants never audited the claim upon the assumption that there was no express contract fixing the sum for the work done, and their affidavits distinctly observe that there was no express contract. If there was no contract, it rested in their discretion to determine the quantum meruit for the service. The Court cannot, in such a case, interfere by mandamus. In order to justify such interference, it must appear beyond dispute that the specific sum is due by virtue of an express contract, or as an essential legal right. So far as appears by the papers submitted, the defendants have violated no legal principle. The case of the people *ex rel.* Johnson against Board of Supervisors of Orleans County, 45 N. Y. 196, which goes so far as affording a remedy by mandamus in any case in this State, does not justify the claim of the relator in this motion, but maintains the doctrine herein expressed. The motion must be denied. But as it may be in the power of the relator to establish beyond controversy the alleged contract, he has leave to renew his motion if he shall be so advised.

In the case of the *Irish Democrat*, a similar motion for a mandamus was denied, on the ground that the papers failed to show authority to do the work.

Injunction in the Brown Contract Case Dissolved.

As already noticed in the TIMES, it will be remembered that some months since, on complaint of one Deering, an injunction was issued restraining the Controller from paying any money on account of the Brown contract for the grading and regulating of Tenth-avenue. The contract was made by William M. Tweed while at the head of the Board of Works, and it is claimed that such contract was irregular and fraudulent.

The act creating the Board of Contracts makes it the duty of that body to validate a contract notwithstanding irregularity, provided no fraud is found in its making or fulfillment, and on these latter points testimony was submitted to the Board on both sides. Plaintiff then applied for and obtained an injunction against the Board restraining them from entertaining the matter any further, or issuing their certificate. This injunction was served on Thursday last, while yesterday was the last day of the session of the Board. On Saturday, on application of Brown's counsel, this injunction was modified so as to vacate the stay against the Board, and ordering plaintiff to show cause yesterday, why the injunction prohibiting the delivery of the certificate should not be dissolved.

On behalf of plaintiff it was claimed that the granting of the certificate was conclusive, and covered any fraud which might be shown to exist in the contract or its execution, and that, especially decided the suit, as the Board held that it had no power to compel witnesses before them, and witnesses for plaintiff in this case were necessarily unwilling ones.

On behalf of Mr. Brown it was contended that plaintiff could not ask, and the Court had not the right to interfere with the decisions of a tribunal constituted by act of the Legislature.

Judge Barrett held that he ought not to interfere with the machinery provided by the Legislature while acting within its statutory authority, unless some impropriety on the part of the Board could be shown. What might be the effect of the certificate was another question, which might arise in a different shape.

He therefore dissolved the whole injunction as to the Board, leaving that against the Controller in force until it should come before the Court regularly.

Mr. West appeared for Mr. Deering, the plaintiff, and Mr. Trull, of Devlin, Miller & Trull, for the contractor, Brown, while the Controller was represented by Mr. John M. Strahan.

Opening of the Court of General Sessions.

The Grand Jury for the August term of the Court of General Sessions was sworn in yesterday, when Judge Bedford delivered the following charge:

GENTLEMEN: In charging you today I cannot let the recent opportunity pass by (for I sincerely believe it to be) a most fitting occasion, without speaking freely in regard to a subject not only of vital importance to the present and future welfare of this Metropolis, but one in which every citizen necessarily takes a very deep interest.

At this dangerous and sickly season of the year offenses against the public health are matters which should be looked to at once, and carefully guarded against. And I do, in the most emphatic manner, declare that men who, for their own pecuniary advantage, rob their neighbors of health—men who, by persisting in a business detrimental to health, cause the aged and infirm to sicken and perhaps die—are burglars and homicides in point of ethics.

From the recent message of the Mayor and recent debates of the Board of Health, I infer that the civil arm of the law is, perhaps, technically weak to promptly punish those health infringers. I therefore ask your aid, in cases which I believe shall prove, upon authorities will bring to your notice of offenders against the public health, and at the same time I invoke the arm of the criminal law. Whatever is a nuisance is abatable by the arm of criminal justice.

The authorities are oftentimes justified in forcibly abating nuisances. I would not, except under urgent public needs, pull down, with platoons of health inspectors or policemen, bone-boiling and fat-melting establishments, candle factories, rendering houses and other dopots within the City limits. I would, however, cheerfully aid you in at once trying any indictment found upon the evidence of such offenders, and that people may rest assured that on every legitimate conviction, each and every reckless invader against public health will be summarily dealt with according to law, and their nuisances at once abated.

The Grand Jury then retired to deliberate upon the indictments presented to them for consideration.

Removal of Court Officers.

Considerable excitement was created among the officers attached to the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, on the removal of eight of their number and the appointment of others to fill the vacancies thus occasioned. The names of those officers who were removed are Patrick Curry, of the First Ward; George Wilson, of the Fourth Ward, an Alderman Coman man; James McCann, Thomas McGettigan, Barney O'Connor and Cornelius Donovan, all friends of James O'Brien, and John Halloran, a Tieman man.

The new appointments are: P. J. McLoughlin, of No. 165 Delancey-street, a timothy J. Campbell man; James Cusack, of No. 347 East Ninth-street, Hennessy's trainer in the great fight with Sayers; John Hickey, of the First Ward, a Henry Smith man; Michael Ryan, of No. 150 West Thirty-ninth-street; Patrick McConnell and Patrick Real, of the Eleventh Assembly District, supposed to be appointed at John Morrissey's request.

It was openly asserted in the Court, yesterday, that there was no specific charge of any nature preferred against any of the officers to justify their removal, and that the only reason for it was a purely political one. It is expected that further dismissals will take place.

Escape Almost to Death.

Mr. Heine Samuels of No. 167 Stanton-street, went to church on Sunday evening, leaving his wife, Mina Samuels, at home. During his absence Mrs. Samuels quarrelled with a Mrs. Melville, occupying the second floor of the house, and Mrs. Melville's husband, coming out of his room, knocked Mrs. Samuels down, threw a kettle of boiling water over her, and kicked her about the abdomen in such a brutal manner that her life is despaired of. He was arrested and held at Essex Market yesterday to await the result of Mrs. Samuels' injuries. Coroner Hermann has been notified to take her ante-mortem statement.

Fire at Red Hook Point.

At about 3½ o'clock yesterday morning one of the turpentine stills at John A. Casey's turpentine and resin factory, corner of Delavan and Richards streets, exploded, setting fire to the establishment. Owing to the combustible nature of the material, it was impossible for the Fire Department to do more than protect the adjacent property. The incendiary which was a wooden structure, was entirely destroyed. Loss on stock $4,000, machinery and fixtures $8,000, building $2,000. Insured for $1,000 in the Aga and Erie Companies, of Pennsylvania.

BASE-BALL.

Mutuals vs. Mansfields—The Former Win by 14 to 8—Notes.

The fourth of the series of championship games between the Mutuals of this City and the Mansfields, of Middletown, Conn., took place yesterday on the Union Ground. The three previous contests had been won by the Mutuals, but the Connecticut boys are known to play an excellent game, a fact and sound attendance yesterday's contest, and the general satisfaction of a sharp game was by no means disappointed. The Mutuals began by scoring and earning two runs in the first inning, adding one in each of the following three, but meanwhile the Mansfields, chiefly by a wild throw by Boyd, had secured three in the second and the fifth thus closed with the New-Yorkers ahead by 6 to 3. In the next three innings 3 runs were added to the Mutuals' score, their opponents being meanwhile retired for blanks. In the last inning the Mutuals got on a streak of batting, and, aided by wild pitching, added 7 runs, thus bringing their total up to 14, and winning with 10 runs to spare. Throughout the fielding of the Mutuals was fine, especially that of Start, Hatfield and Pulmer, and until the last inning the Mansfields made a good display in the field, Beach, Fields and O'Rourke excelling. At the bat, however, there was considerable disparity, the visitors earning only six bases.

THE SCORE.

MUTUALS.	R.	B.	P.	O.	A.	MANSFIELD.	R.	B.	P.	O.	A.
Spalding, l. f.	2	2	1	0	0	Beach, s. s.	0	2	1	1	1
McMahon, r. f.	1	1	0	1	0	Fields, 1. b.	0	1	0	8	0
Start, 1st b.	0	2	1	0	0	Bentley, p.	0	1	0	1	0
Hatfield, 1. f.	2	1	1	0	0	Murnan, 3d b.	0	0	0	0	0
Hicks, c.	2	4	0	1	1	Fields, M. c.	1	0	2	1	1
Boyd, 2d b.	1	1	1	2	1	Tripper, l. f.	1	1	0	0	0
Hatfield, 3d b.	1	1	1	2	0	O'Rourke, c.	2	1	0	5	1
Pulmer, s. s.	0	0	1	1	1	Allen, r. f.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 5.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$6,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.....112½ | $4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.....113½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 Pacific Mail	74½	100 Rock Island	110½
100 do	74½	100 Pacific Mail	74½
100 do	74½	100 do	74½
100 do	74½	100 do	74½
100 do	74½	100 do	74½
100 do	74½	100 do	74½
100 Pacific Mail	74½	100 North-western	74½
100 Western Union	71½	100 do	74½
100 do	71½	100 do	74½
100 do	71½	100 do	74½
100 N. Y. C. & H. R.	97½	100 do	74½
100 do	97½	100 Rock Island	110½
100 do	97½	100 do	110½
100 Lake Shore	94½	100 Ohio & Miss	44½
100 do	94½	100 do	44½
100 do	94½	100 do	44½
100 do	94½	100 C., C. & I. C.	35½
100 do	94½	100 do	35½
100 Erie Railway	25½	100 do	35
100 do	25½		

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s, old	72½	300 Erie Railway	25½
$5,000 Tenn. 6s, ex. int.	72½	100 do	25½
1,000 Missouri 6s	84½	100 do	25
2,000 Texas 10s, '91	88	100 do	25
$5,000 U. S. 6s, 1881, reg.	112½	100 Erie	25
1,000 Pac. 6s, Gold, reg.	109	100 do	25½
500 St. of Missouri 6s	90	100 M. & St. P. R.R.	74½
$2,000 do	87½	100 do	74½
1,000 Cent. Pac. G. bds	81½	100 L. S. & M. S. R.R.	93½
6,000 Un. Pac. 1st M.	89½	200 do bot. call	90½
1,000 do	89½	200 do	90½
$2,000 Un. P. 7s, L. G.	91½	100 do	90½
5,000 Un. P. 10s, Int.	97	100 do	90½
3,000 Sin. P. & N. 7s	87	100 do	90½
1,000 do	86½	200 do	90½
2,000 O. & M. Con. S. F.	97	200 do	90½
5,000 Tol., W. & W. 7s	70	200 do	90½
1,000 do	70	100 do	90½
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	100	100 Un. R.R.R. b.c.	92½
3,000 C., C. & I. C. 7s	88	200 do	92½
2,000 Bank of Commerce	35	200 do	92½
100 W. Un. Tel. b. c.	74½	100 do	92½
40 Del. & H. Canal	118½	200 do bot. call	92½
100 Quicksilver Pf. b. c.	50½	100 C. & N. W. b. c.	74
200 N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	97½	200 do	74½
100 do	97½	200 do	74½
100 do	97½	200 do	74½
100 do	97½	200 do	74½
10 Pacific Mail b. c.	74½	100 do	74½
100 do	74½	200 do	74½
100 do bot. call	74½	200 do	74½
100 do	74½	200 do	74½
100 do	74½	100 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	110½
100 do	74½	200 do bot. call	111
100 do	74½	200 do	111
100 do	74½	200 M. & St. P. Pf. b. c.	78½
100 do	74½	1000 R. H. & N. H. b. c.	7
100 do	74½	100 do	7
100 do	74½	100 do	7
100 do	74½	200 D., L. & W. R. R.	104
100 do	74½	100 do	103½
100 do	74½	100 do	103½
100 do	74½	200 H. & Pt. Jo. R. R.	27
100 do	74½	100 do	27
100 do	74½	100 do	27
100 do	74½	100 do bot. call	27
100 do	74½	28 N. Y. & N. H. R. R.	167
100 do	74½	200 O. & L. S. R.R. b. c.	44½
100 do	74½	100 do	44½
100 do	74½	300 C. C. & I. C. R.R.	35½
100 do	74½	100 M., K. & T. R. pf.	42
1200 do	74½		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11½ AND 2½ P. M.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	112½	$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	113½
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	113½	1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	113½
2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	113½	4,000 U. S. 10-40 C.	112
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	113½	70,000 do	112
500 do	113½		

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

200 Pacific Mail	74½	300 St. Paul Pref. b. c.	76½
100 do b. c.	74½	100 Union Pacific	36½
200 do	74½	100 do b. c.	36½
100 do	75	200 do	36½
200 do b. c.	75	200 do b. c.	36½
100 do	74½	100 do	36½
100 do b. c.	74½	1000 do	36½
100 do	74½	100 Mariposa	24
100 do	74½	100 do	24
100 do	74½	200 Rock Island	110½
100 do	74½	100 do	110½
100 do	74½	100 do	110½
100 Western Union	74½	100 do	110½
100 do	74½	100 do	110½
100 Erie Railroad	25½	200 do	110½
200 do	25½	100 do	110½
200 Panama	124½	300 do	110½

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 Texas 10s, '91	70	200 Un. Pac. R.R. b. c.	36½
1,000 N. Y. City 6s, '90	94½	100 do	36½
1,000 do	94½	100 do	36½
1,000 U. P. 7s, L. G.	91½	200 do	36½
1,000 do	91½	200 do	36½
1,000 Un. P. 7s, L. G.	91½	100 do	36½
5,000 Un. P. 10s, Int.	97	100 do	36½
3,000 Sin. P. & N. 7s	87	100 do	36½
1,000 do	86½	100 do	36½
2,000 O. & M. Con. S. F.	97	200 do	36½
5,000 Tol., W. & W. 7s	70	200 do	36½
1,000 do	70	100 do	36½
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	100	100 Un. R.R.R. b. c.	92½
3,000 C., C. & I. C. 7s	88	100 do	92½
2,000 Bank of Commerce	35	200 do	92½
100 W. Un. Tel. b. c.	74½	100 do	92½
40 Del. & H. Canal	118½	200 do	92½
100 Quicksilver Pf. b. c.	50½	100 do	92½
200 N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	97½	200 C. & N. W. b. c.	74
100 do	97½	200 do	74½
100 do	97½	200 do	74½
100 do	97½	200 do	74½
10 Pacific Mail b. c.	74½	100 do	74½
100 do	74½	200 do	74½
100 do bot. call	74½	200 do	74½
100 do	74½	200 do	74½
100 do	74½	100 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	110½
100 do	74½	200 do bot. call	111
100 do	74½	200 do	111
100 do	74½	200 M. & St. P. Pf. b. c.	78½
100 do	74½	1000 R. H. & N. H. b. c.	7
100 do	74½	100 do	7
100 do	74½	100 do	7
100 do	74½	200 D., L. & W. R. R.	104
100 do	74½	100 do	103½
100 do	74½	100 do	103½
100 do	74½	200 H. & Pt. Jo. R. R.	27
100 do	74½	100 do	27
100 do	74½	100 do	27
100 do	74½	100 do bot. call	27
100 do	74½	28 N. Y. & N. H. R. R.	167
100 do	74½	200 O. & L. S. R.R. b. c.	44½
100 do	74½	100 do	44½
100 do	74½	300 C. C. & I. C. R.R.	35½
100 do	74½	100 M., K. & T. R. pf.	42
200 do	74½		

MONDAY, Aug. 5—P. M.

We compile from the first of August schedule of the Public Debt of the United States the following classification of the Funded (gold) Stocks of the Government, together with the changes by reduction in the principal and interest of the debt since March 4, 1869, when the present administration of the public finances came into office:

FUNDED (GOLD) STOCKS, UNITED STATES, AUG. 31.			
Date.	Coupon.	Registered.	Total.
5-20s, 1865	$240,943,750	$32,865,200	$273,808,950
5-20s, 1864	31,678,150	27,066,500	58,744,650
5-20s, 1865	120,976,100	30,940,900	150,925,650
5-20s, 1867	246,408,500	59,313,500	305,722,000
5-20s, 1867	227,577,050	62,635,850	290,212,900
5-20s, 1869	25,985,450	12,382,000	38,367,450
Total 5-20s	$893,569,050	$225,204,950	$1,068,774,000
Sixes, 1881	91,184,900	137,496,900	228,681,800
Fives, 10-40	56,998,200	104,528,150	164,527,350
Fives, 1881	1,445,000	14,000,000	15,445,000
Five Fives, 1881	75,322,300	124,996,700	200,319,000
Total	$1,048,518,450	$606,225,700	$1,654,744,150
Total March 4, 1869			2,107,346,150
Reduction of Funded Debt			$452,602,000
Yearly Gold Interest charge, 1869			$105,355,850
Present yearly charge			103,247,673
Reduction Interest charge			$2,107,177
Reduction in Funded Debt as above			$452,602,000
Reduction of Principal charge			45,260,200
Total payments on Debt			$497,862,200

The Public Funds were generally an eighth better today, with a very limited business; the absence of London quotations, on account of the first Monday in August being a legal Holiday at the Bank of England, tending to prevent dealings. The sales included Sixes of 1881, at 115¼; Five-twenties of 1862 at 116¾, and of 1868 at 115¼; also, Ten-forties at 113. The 1867s were steady at 115¾@116. Five ₩ Cents. of 1881 were 112¾ bid, and 113¼ bid for Currency Sixes.

Sterling Exchange is still lower, with sales at 109½ for prime Sixty-day bills, and quotation 109½@109¾. Demand bills are called 109¾@110. The inquiry for time loans of Gold which is met by Gold raised by the sale of Exchange, is still brisk. Sixty-day loans have been done at 1½ ₩ cent. bonus for use of the Coin, and may be quoted 1½@1¾. Longer periods are reported, 2½@2¾ for ninety-day loans, and 3@3½ for loans until 1st of January next.

The Gold market opened stronger, with sales at 115½@115¾, and loans for one day costing 1-64@1-32 ₩ cent. for borrowing. Under cover of this, the Gold bulls sold freely, and the quotations fell off to 115¼@115½ in the afternoon. The parties interested in keeping Gold up were free borrowers of Money, at advancing rates, at the Stock Exchange. When it was learned that their collateral security was Gold, and not Stocks, the scarcity of Coin for use in the deliveries of the Gold Room was understood. So also was the advance in Money this afternoon, when as high as 7 ₩ cent. was paid. Until well on in the afternoon not more than 4 ₩ cent. was paid on all loans with stock collateral. Apart from the necessitous position of the Gold clique, today's was really a 3 to 4 ₩ cent. Money market.

Stocks have been stronger today, with, at times, a fair amount of business doing. Erie was dull, for want of the usual London dispatches, and varied only from 48¾@48⅞@48¾@48⅞, closing an eighth higher than on Saturday. The general market is about a quarter per cent higher, after all the variations of the day, which were frequent in a few Stocks, particularly in Pacific Mail. The range of sales was as follows: Pacific Mail, 73¾@74¾@75@74¾@75; Northwestern, 74¾@76@74¾; Lake Shore, 93¾@94@93¾@94; Ohio, 44¾@44¾@44; Union Pacific, 36¾@36¾@36¾; C., C. and I. C., 35¾@35@35¾; and Boston, Hartford and Erie 6¾@7¾@6. Western Union Telegraph was quiet at 74¾@74, and New-York Central at 97¾@98. The St. Paul stocks are better, the Common selling at 36¾@36¾@36¾, and the Preferred from 92¾@93. This is mostly due to the Company's decision to pay the dividend on the Preferred stock twice a year, instead of in one annual payment as heretofore. Panama has fallen back a fraction; sales at 125@124½, against 125@126½ on Saturday. The investment stocks were steady and quiet; Erie Preferred sold at 78@78¼, with 78¼ still bid. Stocks lent at 5 and 4 ₩ cent. interest, with two exceptions—North-western, in demand at 6 ₩ cent. interest, and Erie, which cost the borrowers as much as 8-64 ₩ cent. for the day.

In State Bonds, Tennessees were firm, Missouris a shade easier, and South Carolinas nominal. Higher quotations were made for the old Bonds of North Carolina; $10,000 reported at 20¼, and $9,000 at 20 late in the day. Central Pacific Bonds were steady, 103@¾; Union Pacific Gold Sixes a quarter lower, at 89½@¾.

Messrs. Heidelbach, Frank & Co. offer, at 98¼ and interest, the First Mortgage Seven-s of the Iowa and Dakotah Division of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company. The issue is $1,008,000 upon 126 miles of road, or $8,000 per mile.

After the Second Board of the Exchange, the following quotations were made, as against the last figures of Saturday afternoon:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 5.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States New 5s	112½	112½
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	116½	116½
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	116½	116½
American Gold	115½	115½
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97½	97½
Chicago and Rock Island	110½	111½
North-western Common	74½	74½
Pacific Mail	75½	75½
St. Paul Preferred	78½	78½
St. Paul Common	59½	59
Ohio and Mississippi	44½	44½
Western Union Telegraph	74½	74½
Erie	48½	48½
Union Pacific	36½	36½
Lake Shore	90½	90½
C., C. and Indiana Central	35½	35½
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	42	41½

At the close of the Exchange, at 4 P. M., the market was steady.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1872. }

Gold receipts	$1,426,148 50
Gold payments	411,681 11
Gold balance	46,488,818 90
Currency receipts	467,132 87
Currency payments	606,322 71
Currency balance	6,538,114 46
Customs	971,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ cent. reg., '81.....112½ | 5-20 coupon, n. iss.....113½
6 ₩ cent. coup., '81.....112½ | 5-20 coupon, '65.....113½
5-20 coupon, '62.....113½ | 5-20 registered, '65.....113½
5-20 coupon, '64.....113½ | 5-20 coupon, '67.....113½
5-20 coupon, '65.....113½ | 10-40 registered.....109½
5-20 coupon, '67.....113½ | 10-40 coupon.....111½
5-20 coupon, '68.....113½ | 6s currency, '81.....112½
5-20 reg., n. iss.....113½ | 6s currency, '67.....113½

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	72½	Alabama 8s	
Tenn. 6s, new bds	72½	A. & T. R. R. F. H. & N. O.	4
Va. 6s, old	41½	Texas 7s, '92	91½
Va. 6s, Consol. bds	39½	Ohio 6s	10
Va. 6s, deferred bds	5	Ohio 5s, '90	10
Georgia 6s, '86	72	Kentucky 6s	100
N. Car. 6s, old	24½	N. Y. City 6s, Reg. Loan	100½
N. Carolina 6s, new bds	24½	N. Y. City 6s, Reg. Loan	100½
S. Carolina 6s, old	30	N. Y. City 6s, '90	94½
S. Carolina 6s, J. & J. bds	15½	N. Y. City 7s, Loan	77½
S. Carolina 6s, A. & O. bds	15½	N. Y. City 6s, Loan	94½
Missouri 6s	91	N. Y. City 6s, Loan	77½
Connecticut 6s	99	N. Y. City 6s, Loan	94½

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—AUG. 5.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	97	
City 6s, New	101½	102½
Camden and Amboy	126	About
Pennsylvania Central	99½	99¾
Reading	115½	115¾
Lehigh Valley	59½	59¾
Catawissa Preferred	46	46½
Philadelphia and Erie	27	27½
Northern Central	39½	39¾
Lehigh Navigation	49½	49¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	93	93½

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

INVESTING MONEY.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company, through its Financial Agents, offers for sale its First Mortgage 7-30 Gold Bonds. They fall due in 30 years, bear 7 3-10 per cent. gold interest, payable semi-annually, are exempt from U. S. tax to the holder, and are secured by first and only mortgage on

1. The Railroad, its Rights of Way, Franchise, Rolling Stock, and other property.

2. Its Traffic or Net Earnings.

3. A Government Grant of Land, averaging, on completion of the Road, about 32,000 acres per mile of track.

The Road follows what is known as the Valley Route to the Pacific, flanked most of the way by an excellent country, and is secured in advance of a vast and profitable traffic, which already awaits its completion. The work of construction is steadily and satisfactorily progressing; the settlement of the adjacent country and the building of towns keep pace with the advance of the road; a large body of the Company's lands is already in market, and the proceeds of sales will constitute a Sinking Fund, for the redemption of the Company's Bonds, which are convertible at 110 into the Company's Lands at market prices.

Believing that these Bonds, both in point of safety and profitableness, constitute such a security as just alone investors can approve, we recommend them to the public. Government Bonds and all marketable securities are received in exchange at current quotations without cost to the investor.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
New-York, Philadelphia and Washington,
Financial Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

THE GREAT MIDLAND RAILROAD
NOW NEARLY COMPLETED.

The remainder of the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, limited to $20,000 TO THE MILE on finished Road, offered, to close out the loan, at par and interest.

The New-Jersey Ditchers at the Head is finished, and trains are now running into Jersey City. From Cowgap eastward the road is in successful operation for a long distance. A short gap in the construction of the New-York Division alone prevents running through from New-York to Cowgap. Work is progressing on this unfinished section with the utmost energy, and we hope soon to announce the completion of the entire road of this great Trunk Line from New-York to Cowgap.

These Bonds, in our judgment, possess in a marked degree the desideratum

ABSOLUTE SECURITY AND LIBERAL INCOME.

For sale or exchanged for Government and other securities, at their market value, by

GEORGE SPRIMS & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Besides being the obligation of a wealthy corporation, composed of men of experience and high-toned commercial integrity, they are secured by a first mortgage on the road, rolling stock, land grant, franchise and equipments, commonly in one mortgage, and are readily negotiable both in the markets of this country and Europe.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at eight ₩ cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denomination $1,000, and bear date, October 1, 1872. Price, 97½ and accrued interest in currency from Feb. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents and information furnished.

TRUSTEES—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

The diminished quantity of these Bonds for sale, and the increased demand manifested, warrant the belief that they will soon be withdrawn for an advance considerably above the present subscription price at which they can now be had through the principal bankers and bankers throughout the country, and now of the undersigned, who respectfully recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 5, 1872.

The prices at the principal markets for Produce throughout last week have been as follows:

Ashes, pots.....[illegible] | Molasses (N. O.) hhds.....[illegible]
Beef, pkg.....17 | Oil, bbls.....[illegible]
Butter, lb.....[illegible] | Oil, Crude, Petro, gals.....[illegible]
Cotton-seed, bbls.....[illegible] | Oil, Crude, Sperm, bbls.....[illegible]
Cottonseed Oil, bbls.....[illegible] | Oil, Sperm, bbls.....[illegible]
Copper, bbls.....11 | Seeds, bbls.....[illegible]
Coal, ton.....[illegible] | Oil-cake, pkg.....[illegible]
Eggs, bbls.....[illegible] | Lard, pkg.....[illegible]
Flour, bbls.....[illegible] | Tallow, pkg.....[illegible]
Wheat, bushels.....[illegible] | Butter, pkg.....[illegible]
Corn, bushels.....[illegible] | Cheese, pkg.....[illegible]
Oats, bushels.....[illegible] | Butter, lb.....[illegible]
Rye, bushels.....[illegible] | Cheese, lb.....[illegible]
Malt, bushels.....[illegible] | Pork, bbls.....[illegible]
Flaxseed, bush.....[illegible] | Beef, bbls.....[illegible]
Beans, bbls.....[illegible] | Cut Meats, pkg.....[illegible]
Corn-meal, bbls.....[illegible] | Spirits, gal.....[illegible]
Corn-meal, pkg.....[illegible] | Tobacco, pkg.....[illegible]
Oil-meal, bbls.....[illegible] | Tobacco, lb.....[illegible]
Hops, bales.....[illegible] | Tobacco, hhds.....[illegible]
Hides, No.....4,000 | Whiskey, bbls.....[illegible]
Hides, lb.....[illegible] | Wool, bales.....[illegible]
Leather, sides.....[illegible] | Skins, bales.....[illegible]
Moss, bales.....[illegible]

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer Amazon, for Liverpool—20 bales Horsehair, 109 bbls. Rosin, 1,018 boxes Cheese, 70 boxes Meat, 140 bags Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 Staves, 1,000 Barrels Shavings, 250 kegs Butter, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 470 bale, Flour, 3,878 bushels Corn, 7 bbls. Wax, 25 bbls. Tobacco.

By the bark Amelia Beatrix, for Glasgow—22,254 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Kate Upham, for Great Yarmouth—2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Armenia, for Queenstown and orders—28,710 bushels Corn.

By the bark Hindoo, for Bremen—30 bales Tobacco, 400 tcs. Lard, 440 tcs. Tobacco, 25 casks Oil Paper, 10 casks Lard, 25 casks Oil Cake, 5 pkgs. Agricultural Implements, 1 box Potash Salt, 100 bales Rags, 1,000 bbls. Petroleum, 1,000 bbls. Rosin, 1,000 bbls. Tobacco, 2 bbls. Pork.

By the brig Elodie Ellsworth, for Matanzas—3,875 bbls. Rosin.

By the bark Westfield, for Cronstadt—1,070 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Richter, for Kenigsberg—1,887 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Wessel, for Cadiz—107,260 Staves.

By the brig T. Resnick, for Cadiz—107,260 Staves.

By the bark Ida, for Cadiz—1,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Carlotta, for Matanzas—30 pkg. Manufactured Iron, 225 pkg. Rope, 181 pkg. Hardware, 29 pkg. Tobacco, 1 pkg. Sewing-machines, 1 pkg. Drugs, 106 pkg. Machinery, 9 pkg. Lamps, 8 pkg. Pumps, 2 pkg. Agricultural Implements, 40 pkg. Springs, 5 bbls. Pitch, 24 kegs Nails, 30,000 Bricks, 15 bales Carpet, 10 bags Bran, 50 kegs Bolts, 6 bbls. Rosin, 1 bbl. Glue, 1 bbl. Glass, 1 bbl. Paint, 1 bbl. Varnish, 1 bbl. Paint, 1 bbl. Shellac, 1 bbl. Hardware, 1 bbl. Tallow, 1 bbl. Turpentine, 10 gallons Petroleum, 10,712 lbs. Tallow, 1,000 lbs. Hemp, 1,000 lbs. Bacon, 1,000 lbs. Lard, 1,000 lbs. Beeswax, 1,000 lbs. Tobacco, 2 bbls. Pork.

By the brig Kate Upham, for Great Yarmouth—2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Armenia, for Queenstown and orders—28,710 bushels Corn.

By the bark Hindoo, for Bremen—30 bales Tobacco, 400 tcs. Lard, 440 tcs. Tobacco, 25 casks Oil Paper, 10 casks Lard, 25 casks Oil Cake, 5 pkgs. Agricultural Implements, 1 box Potash Salt, 100 bales Rags, 1,000 bbls. Petroleum, 1,000 bbls. Rosin, 1,000 bbls. Tobacco, 2 bbls. Pork.

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By the bark J. Hamilton, for Lagunayra, &c.—1,[illegible] bbls. Flour, 12 cases Sewing-machines, 24 pkgs. Washing-machines, 1 case Furniture, 27,[illegible] bbls. Rosin, 1,[illegible] bbls. Petroleum, 4,734 lbs. Butter, 6,000 Railroad Spikes, 1 bundle Corn Brooms, 4 boxes Shoe Nails, 40 boxes Cigars, 225 boxes Fortunecy, 10 pkgs. Chairs, 1 bbl. Tobacco, 1,046 lbs. Lumber, 18 pkgs. Hardware, 6 pkgs. Domestics, 1,[illegible] lbs. Sugar, 18 pkgs. Soap, 1,[illegible] bundles Shoe Pins, 300 lbs. Cheese, 10 boxes Salmon, 12 rolls Matting, [illegible] bbls. Rosin, 1 bbl. Oil Cake, 1 bbl. Paint, 1 bbl. Varnish, 1 bbl. Shellac, 1 bbl. Hardware, 1 bbl. Tallow, 1 bbl. Pepper, 1 bags Pimento.

And from Philadelphia, for Boston, by the bark Lucinda, 104,[illegible] gallons Refined Petroleum.....For Lunenburg, by the bark Southern Belle, 37,[illegible] gallons Refined Petroleum.

And from Baltimore, during the week, for European ports: For Bremen, by the North German steamer Baltic, 1,[illegible] bbls. Alumnus, 1,[illegible] bbls. Rosin, 1,[illegible] bbls. Tar, 1,[illegible] bbls. Pitch, 1,[illegible] bbls. Turpentine, 1,[illegible] bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 1,[illegible] bbls. Refined Petroleum, 1,[illegible] bbls. Crude Petroleum, 1,[illegible] bbls. Oil Cake, 1,[illegible] bbls. Oil, 1,[illegible] bbls. Beef, 1,[illegible] bbls. Lard, 1,[illegible] bbls. Cheese, 1,[illegible] bbls. Tobacco, 1,[illegible] bbls. Pork, 1,[illegible] bbls. Bacon, 1,[illegible] bbls. Hardware, 1,[illegible] bbls. Tallow, 1,[illegible] bbls. Pepper, 1,[illegible] bbls. Pimento, 1,[illegible] bbls. Sugar, 1,[illegible] bbls. Molasses, 1,[illegible] bbls. Rice, 1,[illegible] bbls. Flour, 1,[illegible] bbls. Meal, 1,[illegible] bbls. Potatoes, 1,[illegible] bbls. Onions, 1,[illegible] bbls. Apples, 1,[illegible] bbls. Pickles, 1,[illegible] bbls. Vinegar, 1,[illegible] bbls. Whiskey, 1,[illegible] bbls. Ale, 1,[illegible] bbls. Porter, 1,[illegible] bbls. Cordials, 1,[illegible] bbls. Wine, 1,[illegible] bbls. Brandy, 1,[illegible] bbls. Gin, 1,[illegible] bbls. Rum, 1,[illegible] bbls. Alcohol, 1,[illegible] bbls. Spirits, 1,[illegible] bbls. Turpentine, 1,[illegible] bbls. Oil, 1,[illegible] bbls. Paint, 1,[illegible] bbls. Varnish, 1,[illegible] bbls. Shellac

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 5, 1873.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1873 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY, *Speech on 8th January, 1871.*

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—ROSE HOON—Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Harry Beckett.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—THE GOOD FOR NOTHING, &c.—The Vokes troupe.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—ONE WIFE—Charlotte Thompson and Company.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT under direction of Theo. Thomas.

SPECIAL CAMPAIGN SUPPLEMENT.

We beg to announce that, on WEDNESDAY, we shall publish the first of a series of CAMPAIGN EDITIONS of the TIMES, printed in large, clear type, and to be repeated as often as may be deemed necessary. The first of the series will contain:

1. A list of the Tammany supporters and allies of Horace Greeley, with facts proving the alliance between them.
2. A clear and concise statement of the results of Democratic rule in New-York City.
3. Jake Thompson's letter.
4. A compilation showing Mr. Greeley's policy during the rebellion—his encouragement to the Southerners to quit the Union, and afterward his savage demands for their punishment and the division of their lands.
5. A compact and lucid exhibit of Gen. Grant's financial, Indian and foreign policy.
6. A record of Gen. Grant's opinions on all questions of public interest, compiled from his own Messages and other documents.
7. A statement of Mr. Greeley's wild and erratic theories on financial questions generally.
8. An interesting sketch of Gen. Grant's achievements during the war, showing the great services he rendered to the country while Mr. Greeley was clamoring for peace at any price.
9. The letters of Gen. Dix and Speaker Blaine.

In addition to the above we shall publish several special articles of great interest and value to all true Republicans, and to honest men of both parties, who regard with disgust the present infamous coalition between the worst class of Democrats and renegade Republicans.

We shall print **250,000** copies of this edition to start with. Orders should be forwarded without delay to this office.

Price $1 50 per hundred, or $15 per thousand. Single copies, 2 cents each.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 111 Fulton-st., junction of Fulton and Main, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

Now that the truth comes from North Carolina, the boasting of the disreputable WOOD over a Democratic victory must seem to the Liberals stale and unprofitable. We have returns at this writing, unofficial but to be relied on, showing a majority of 1,088 for CALDWELL in seventy-two counties. The counties unheard from, it is believed, cannot overcome this solid advantage. The State Legislature, which WOOD and his companions had also set down as "overwhelmingly" Democratic, is so by but a small majority, if, indeed, the Lower House is so at all. With an honest Republican Governor, the State is likely to be safe from extreme Democratic legislation. Everything indicates that the patience of our friends under the premature rejoicing of the Tammany coalitionists is to be amply rewarded. One thing is certain, a failure to carry North Carolina must now be doubly annoying and injurious to the Democrats, since their frantic efforts to persuade the political camp-followers that victory and the spoils had already begun to be won. Desertions would follow as a fearful rate a defeat which had been already announced as a triumph.

Louisville, Ky., has rejected the Democratic-Liberal ticket by the decisive majority of two thousand. The Coalitionists had staked a great deal on success, and urged their followers to work for the ticket, to "rejoice the hearts" of friends of the Liberal movement throughout the State. But the coalition represented there, as it does here, the combined corruptionists of both parties, and the honest men of both parties have repudiated them there and will do so here. Congressman HEWITT—the champion flinder of the integral party—was unable to save his own county (Fayette) to the Fusion ticket, which lost heavily as compared with the Democratic vote last year. Does the editor of the Louisville Journal yet feel the "ground swell?"

The special campaign edition of the TIMES, which we hope to have ready by to-morrow morning, will be the most varied, striking, and useful document for Republicans yet issued from the Press. We shall show what the return of Democrats to power would really mean, and illustrate the effects of Democratic rule by reference to the results produced in this City, where Democrats for some years possessed absolute power. They would not be likely to do better in the nation than they did in New-York. This edition will also contain careful and readable articles on our Financial, Indian and Foreign Policy; a very thorough comparison of Mr. GREELEY's and Gen. GRANT's opinions on public questions, compiled from their own writings, and a vast quantity of facts and information accessible in no other form. The type is large and clear, and every line of the work has been carefully written and edited. We strongly recommend this sheet to the notice of our Republican friends in all parts of the country, and we do so with the more confidence, since we have fixed the price at the merest trifle over the *cost of white paper and printing.* If we cover our bare expenses, it is all that we expect or wish to do. It seems to us that sufficient "documents" of a really useful kind have not been placed before our Republican friends, and our sole object is to supply this deficiency.

The haste of Mr. SUMNER's reply to Speaker BLAINE's trenchant letter is the only excuse we can think of for his ignoring the facts adduced by the Speaker. The latter showed that the Democratic Party, even with HORACE GREELEY at its head, would not enforce the equal rights of all and the constitutional amendments. He cited the explicit refusal of the Democrats in Congress to vote for "such reasonable legislation as may be necessary to make the constitutional amendments in their letter and spirit most effectual." This fact Mr. SUMNER quietly ignores. He is not, either, absolutely above sophistry. He talks of our history proving that Congressmen elected at a Presidential election are sure to be in sympathy with the successful candidate for President. But history shows no such thing. It shows only that Congressmen are in sympathy with the successful party. As Mr. BLAINE has proved by the votes of its representatives that the Democratic Party is not for the enforcement of the amendments, Mr. SUMNER prudently evades the question of what a Congress in sympathy with the Democratic Party would do.

The Lesson of North Carolina.

The close contest in North Carolina will bring some facts into clear relief. One of these facts is, that we may easily place too much reliance on the strength of the Republican Party in the Southern States. The Republican leaders in North Carolina were confident to the last of a very decisive victory—so be reckoned by many thousands. Our correspondent, after traveling over a large part of the State, and comparing notes, not with a few, but with all the residents most likely to be well informed concerning the prospect, also felt sure that the Republican majority would reach eight thousand to ten thousand. These apparently well-founded calculations prove to be erroneous.

The elements which combined to prevent the triumph anticipated in North Carolina are various. It was the first battle-ground of the new coalition, and every agency, legitimate and illegitimate, within Democratic reach, was brought to bear upon it. A large reserve vote, that had never before been cast, was called out, and it was given more generally to the Democratic ticket than was expected by Republicans. Yet Republicans were unreasonable in expecting to get it for themselves. The State was really a Democratic State, and the present vote is, though our own majority may be smaller than had been hoped, a definite, undeniable Democratic loss, as compared with the last election of State officers. The Democratic Party take courage rather from the disappointment of Republican anticipations than from any solid advantages gained.

But if we need not lose heart, we may take warning. The late election gives us fair notice that, while we must neglect no opportunity offered us in the South, our main reliance must be on the stanch Union party of the Northern States. The men who saved the Union in war must now allow no tampering with the results of the war. In every Northern State the campaign must be carried on from this moment to the night of election with the utmost possible energy. It is in these States that the moral strength of the party lies. In these States its objects are most intelligently understood; its principles most deeply rooted; its spirit most fervently shared. Here are the veterans of the war, and the millions who backed them for four long years with every effort that patriotism demanded. In the Northern States, mainly, are those great commercial and business interests which have been so steadfastly and vigilantly guarded by the upright Administration of President GRANT, and which are so seriously imperilled by the instability and corruption sure to be let loose upon us by the Tammany coalition and its candidate. In the North are the great manufacturing interests, which have found prosperity and security under a Republican Administration, and which can count on steady and intelligent treatment in case of its continuance, while the accession of the Greeley Democracy threatens them with ruin. In the North and West are the mass of the intelligent farmers of the country, who, in the long run, control its political sentiment, and who have always been in close sympathy with the practical character and straightforward honesty of the Government under Gen. GRANT. It is on these elements the Republican Party can depend, and to bring out these in their full strength should now be the main effort of our Republican friends.

Would we therefore neglect to canvass the South, or concede the fight in a liberal manner? By no means. We would raise no effort to enlist in the cause every Southern man who believed, in the irrevocable nature of the solution made by the war of all the vexed questions that caused it, and who desired a peaceful and stable Government for each State and all States. But we would make sure, and doubly sure, that if, unfortunately, it turns out that the Union men of the South are not in the majority, the Union Party shall still hold the reins of power in the whole country. From this day, then, let the work of the canvass be pushed forward in every State, until the organization of the Republican Party shall have attained command of its full strength in every school district in the land. Then, and not till then, the cause may be considered safe.

Greeley and Commerce.

It has been pointed out by many financiers of high position that the election of Mr. GREELEY to the Presidency must infallibly check the flow of European capital to this country, and not only that, but cause the swift conversion of funds now invested in American stocks and bonds into other and better trusted securities. That this foreboding would be realized, no well-informed man can for a moment doubt.

One of the significant straws that mark the course of a current was conspicuously shown last Friday afternoon. At that time it began to be generally believed in Wall-street that North Carolina had gone Democratic. The immediate consequence of the belief in question was a decided drop in stocks, and a corresponding rise in gold. It is idle to impute the latter solely to the increased Customs' demand, arising from the operation of the amended tariff. The street knew before-hand, just as well as Mr. STEWART or any other of the great importers, what a great bulk of goods was held in bond, waiting to profit by the lowered rates, and what the street knows beforehand is "discounted" beforehand. But the street did not know what the Bank Statement of Saturday was to be, so that the latter could produce an anticipatory effect on stocks the day before; and consequently the Friday fall resulted from no such cause. To make this certain, however, stocks rallied and rose on Saturday afternoon after the publication of the unfavorable Bank Statement, and, by a coincidence not to be misinterpreted, after there began to be some doubt whether North Carolina had gone against the Republicans. Thus the response of Wall-street, to an event which seemed conducive to Mr. GREELEY's chances of election, was ominously and unmistakably significant.

But if we waive the force of this particular instance, and refer the matter to more general facts and principles, we shall establish a chain of probabilities that will stand any amount of adverse strain or cavil. In the first place, whatever may be thought abroad of Mr. GREELEY in other respects, he is regarded there as visionary and unsound on the most important subjects of finance and political economy. This, be it remembered, is not a hasty judgment, founded on insufficient information of a man who has not had the opportunity to define and defend his views. It is a deliberate opinion, founded on thirty years' exposition and support of his views by a man who has had almost unbounded facilities for supporting and giving them currency. The political economists and financial writers of Europe have had equal data with those of America to arrive at conclusions on these points; and the conclusions are, that steadily consistent only in his blunders, Mr. GREELEY is one of the most singularly unsafe men in matters of industrial and monetary import who has gained repute as a publicist in any country.

Again, it is known abroad as well as it is known here, that the coalition between Cincinnati and Baltimore means something more sinister than the gratification of the personal ambition of Mr. GREELEY. The support of leading Ex-Confederates in the South, and of blatant Copperheads in the North has been bought, it is plain, but must be paid for with a price. The restoration of these men to political power, the expulsion or neutralization of the loyal element from the direction of national policy, the granting of pensions to Ex-Confederate soldiers, and the long-threatened project of reviving Tammany, and carrying out at Washington, on a colossal scale, the evil sway by which it plundered and disgraced New-York—such are portions of the price, either known or suspected, with which it is meant to pay for Mr. GREELEY's elevation to the White House. Now it is known in Europe, just as well as it is here, that some of these things are as little likely to be assented to by the loyal North as would be a proposal for the restoration of slavery. In other words, it is known in Europe that the election of Mr. GREELEY would directly tend to let loose the waters of sectional strife, even if it did not lead to a renewal of the civil war. It is not strange, then, that the chance of such an event, with its certain attendants of unsettled trade, disordered finance, and general apprehension of the future, should lead European capitalists to hesitate about sending their money to this country, or to decline to permit it to remain invested in American securities.

Thus the character of Mr. GREELEY and his supporters, his own erratic and unstable qualities, and the hazardous nature of the measures to which his pledges necessarily commit him, would surely render his election disastrous to the financial interests of the country. The bare chance of such a contingency is already shaking confidence both at home and abroad. The consummation would probably bring a train of commercial misfortunes such as has never yet been known in this generation. Almost by miracle, and by dint of sound policy, we have hitherto escaped such evils; but we defy the most prejudiced partisan, who at the same time has any knowledge of affairs, to say that we have any right in reason, or in logic, to look for a continuance of that immunity should the country be paralyzed by the election to its Chief Magistracy of a helpless visionary and wild extremist.

The "Inherent" Subtlety.

The ridiculous antics which the Greeleyites of this City have been cutting up during the last forty-eight hours over the returns from North Carolina, show what a queer set they are, and make it generally certain that a real genuine victory for their side would send them all to the mad-house. Had this been the only election of the campaign, and had the vote been unanimously for GREELEY, they could not have been more absurdly jubilant and foolish. The returns received at the Greeley Head-quarters, in Fifth-avenue, from ETHAN ALLEN's ballot-box stuffer, WOOD, appear to have turned the heads of the whole crew. "Five members of Congress and both branches of the Legislature by two-thirds, and MERRIMON elected certainly," was the thrilling dispatch from WOOD; and this was followed up by one BARRINGER, who increased the Congressmen to six, and wound up his dispatch by ascribing all the credit to WOOD, and ending with "*Soli Deo.*" Why the National Committee should be called upon to "praise God" for work done exclusively by WOOD, was not made exactly clear in BARRINGER's dispatch; but, nevertheless, the crowd at head-quarters gave a liberal interpretation to the telegram, and kindly divided the praise half and half.

It was not, however, until the Wood and Barringer dispatches reached the eyes of Gen. JOHN COCHRANE, the great oratorical bull-frog, who presides at the head-quarters of the State Committee, in the Astor House, that their deep significance was fully comprehended and enabled to find fitting utterance. ETHAN ALLEN's Committee could only express their feelings by burning saltpetre, and listening to the vulgar roar of cannon; Gen. COCHRANE's ponderous brain caught a higher inspiration, and, seizing a gray goose-quill, he gave vent to his feelings in the following stirring proclamation, which for genuine eloquence and sledge-hammer rhetoric is, we venture to say, without a parallel in the English language. No wonder the Professor made haste to print it in double-leaded type on the editorial page of yesterday's *Tribune.* It is in the finest style of art known to him. Listen to it:

HEAD-QUARTERS NEW-YORK LIBERAL REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, ASTOR HOUSE, Aug. 3, 1873.

To the Liberal Republicans of the State of New-York:

A just cause supports you—good tidings inspire you. Strong as you are, your strength is not yet fully developed. Your sister States are emulating you. Maine hopes to rival you. North Carolina should stimulate you. Organize! In every school district, town and county, organize! and organize at once! More than one-third of the Republican electors who cast their votes in 1868 for ULYSSES S. GRANT are securely advanced now in 1873 to the sure footing of the Cincinnati platform. Liberal Republicans of the home State of HORACE GREELEY, move forward! Blanks for Greeley and Brown Clubs may be had at head-quarters.

JOHN COCHRANE, Chairman Committee.
ALFRED WILKINSON, Secretary.

If the "Liberal Republicans of the State of New-York" don't arouse themselves after perusing the above wonderful appeal from JOHN COCHRANE, they will prove themselves insensible to eloquence and pathos, even in its most hysterical form. We cannot believe that such a proclamation will be permitted to go unheeded. From this time forward we shall expect to see the Liberal Republicans of the "home State of HORACE GREELEY" close up their ranks and "move forward." And as they move, let them inscribe on their banners those touching words with which the inspired COCHRANE closes his thrilling manifesto: "Blanks for Greeley and Brown Clubs may be had at head-quarters."

Philological Conventions.

The philologists of this country have taken up conventions just as they appear to be beginning to pass out of general favor. In this there is a question to the lay, and, so to speak, unlinguistic mind, whether they have done wisely. Conventions seem, after all, to be a very clumsy and wasteful way even of ascertaining the general feeling of the people who are supposed to be interested in their avowed object. They are unwieldy bodies; they are necessarily of short duration, and the management of them always falls into the hands of a few of the most active members, not always the ablest. An assemblage of two, or three, or five hundred men, coming together hastily to go through the greatest amount of discussion in a given time, and then to return to their daily avocations, is not a machine adapted to the discovery even of the popular feeling upon a subject which interests the general public, such as any great political or social question. How much less efficient must it be when it is concerned with questions of education or of pure literature! How, least of all, is it suited to philology, in which accuracy of observation, the verification of that accuracy, and the thoughtful consideration of the views presented, are the only processes which produce any valuable results!

The reading of "papers" has come to be regarded rather as a subject of mild ridicule, even when it takes place before societies which assemble monthly, and the members of which are in the habit of frequent intercourse, or are at least easily accessible to each other. The paper is read to an audience, half of whom are dull, and many drowsy; there is a sluggish discussion afterward; a routine vote of thanks is passed; the paper drops dead; and the members hasten off in mass, or in knots of twos and threes, to a little supper and a cigar. Of the mass of these things that are read year after year, how many are of the least permanent value? How many give even a momentary spur to the study of their subject among those who hear them, or of the many who, interested in that subject, hear of them? One in a thousand? It may be safely assumed that not even that proportion are after their reading anything more than waste paper except to the reader himself.

The proceedings of these philological conventions have, indeed, varied from the time-honored style of learned associations. The papers read have been generally distinguished by knowledge of by thought, or by both; and they have been subjected to real discussion, which, although it has been always dourfooted, and generally broad and generous in spirit, has sometimes been sharp, sharpish, and inquiring. But what good can be done by the impromptu discussion of subjects such as those which form the stale themes of the readings at such assemblies? We have, of course, the Greek particle. It never escapes us, and we can never escape it. That is a subject to be studied with microscopes, and as to the still uncertain phases of which the best-informed man may well doubt to-morrow that of which he felt absolutely sure to-day. Then we have, also, of course, the Aboriginal American tongues. A remote subject, of which no man knows much, growing more and more remote every year. A subject to be studied with telescopes. And then the pronunciation of Greek and of Latin! When we cannot surely tell how our very grandfathers pronounced our own language, with what painful, slow, and doubting steps must we approach the consideration of such a subject as that! How can such questions, or that of the analogy of the English and the Chinese languages—two tongues of entirely different stocks and in different stages of development,—or that of the prosody of the English language, a language without quantity, and therefore, it would seem, necessarily without systematic prosody,—or that of the languages of the ancient Mediterranean civilization—how can subjects like these be even considered by means of papers read three or four at a sitting in a large assemblage?

It is with no disposition to throw a drop of cold water upon the kindling coal for the study of language that we make these remarks. Quite the contrary. It is because we recognize the great value of that study as a means of culture that we have presented this view of the value of conventions to the furtherance of that study. But whatever value there may be in a connected course of philological lectures, there surely can be very little in these chance readings at intervals of a year. Lectures as a means of real instruction—unless in regular course, as we have said,—are of very doubtful efficiency upon any subject. The careful study of a book that can be published for a dollar will be more instructive than the hearing of a score of lectures, by the very author of that book, at the cost of tenfold the money and the time. In the former case there will be real study, reflection upon that which is before the bodily eye as well as the mind's eye, and which can be referred to again and again. In the latter there may be a momentary mental excitement, but the impression, at first uncertain, becomes vague, feebler and feebler, and at last fades quite away. True of most subjects of inquiry, this is most true of philology. Even for scholars a book is worth a hundred "readings." If our students of language have anything worth saying, let them put it in a book. If it is not worth being put into that shape, it will keep unsaid without spoiling.

The Tribune and Gen. Dix.

The *Tribune* will find it up-hill work to counteract the effect of Gen. DIX's letter by personal abuse of that tried and well-known patriot, or by a base attempt to impugn his motives. The insinuation that Gen. DIX refuses to support Mr. GREELEY because of "Mr. GREELEY's conspicuous share on a notable local occasion in defeating his own aspirations," is a little too foolish even for the *Tribune.* We have a dim recollection that on one "notable local occasion" the *Tribune* expressed the highest opinion of the services and patriotism of Gen. DIX, and contracted them with the "disloyalty" of HORATIO SEYMOUR, who now happens to be one of Mr. GREELEY's supporters. People who are curious to know the opinion which the *Tribune* entertained of these two gentlemen at a time when the country needed patriots and not politicians, and before Mr. GREELEY thought of selling himself for a Presidential nomination, will do well to turn to the files of that paper of the date of Aug. 29, 1863. They will there find an editorial entitled "Gen. DIX and Gov. SEYMOUR," in which certain correspondence between the General and the Governor, relative to the draft in this City, is declared to be "as creditable to the firmness and patriotism of Gen. DIX as it is discreditable to Gov. SEYMOUR. It is impossible for any candid man to read Gov. SEYMOUR's letters and not see the disloyalty to the Government which he hardly affects even to cover up." "Can anybody doubt," continues the article, "after reading these letters, that the troops of this City were sent out of it in preparation of an expected resistance to the draft, and that Gov. SEYMOUR is ready at any moment to see the State in armed hostility to the Federal Government? Let the Government take him at his word, and intrust him with no duties that imply loyalty to the nation."

And yet this is the man to whom GREELEY, in case of his election, is said to have promised a Cabinet appointment; while Gen. DIX, to whose "firmness and patriotism" this City owed its deliverance from the disloyal machinations of Gov. SEYMOUR, is sneered at as a mercenary and selfish politician, because he does not think Mr. GREELEY a fit candidate for the Presidency. "He never deserted a party while it had control of the Treasury." The *Tribune* might better have said, He did not desert his country while he had control of the Treasury. He never only brings to mind how Gen. DIX, when Secretary of the Treasury—an office to which he was appointed by the very party which was doing its best then, as it is now, to throw the nation at the feet of the South—writing to a subordinate officer to prevent a revenue cutter from falling into the hands of the insurgents, gave the memorable order, "If any man hauls down the American flag, shoot him on the spot!" This was Gen. DIX's feeling, and this the responsibility he assumed at the very time, it happened, when Mr. GREELEY was crying "Let the South go!" "Tammany's Own" should be more cautious in selecting the opportunities for throwing.

MINOR TOPICS.

Gen. BANKS must feel highly complimented by the first-class notice which the *Tribune* gives him, as a politician, in return for his association to the Greeley ranks. According to the Professor, whose candor, in this instance, appears to have got the better of his cunning, Gen. BANKS' conversion is to be ascribed entirely to his political sagacity, and not at all to any principle or honest conviction he may have had. "Whatever else his enemies may say of Gen. BANKS," sarcastically remarks the Professor, "nobody who knows anything of his career will question his political foresight. He has not been in the habit of making mistakes." In order that there may be no doubt about the selfish motives that actuated the General, we are treated to a needlessly cruel comparison between him and Senator SUMNER. With the latter, we are informed, politics is "more or less a sentiment," and accordingly he joined the "Anti-Slavery ranks from the Whig Party in its penultimate days;" whereas with Gen. BANKS, politics is entirely a matter of business, and, living as he did in Massachusetts, where the Democratic Party only had "occasional local victories," he had the shrewdness to desert that party and go over to the popular side. We shall not dispute the correctness of the *Tribune's* photograph of its new ally, but we do think that an experienced journalist, like the Professor, might have given the likeness of his friend a more delicate and favorable hint.

The Californians are evidently determined not to depend on Federal legislation when they can help themselves. It appears that while Congress had under consideration a bill to preserve the forests of the country, they took time by the forelock and appointed a special commissioner, whose duty it is to superintend the planting of trees wherever, in his judgment, they may be required. Considering the wonderful progress of the State is to thought the supply of wood for building purposes cannot be kept up indefinitely without a precaution of this kind. Surely here is an example that might be profitably followed by older States.

In remodeling his London theatre, Mr. BOUCICAULT has, it is said, reserved a part of the "auditorium" for ladies unaccompanied by gentlemen. This is not intended as a revival of the infamous third tier of the last century, but Mr. BOUCICAULT really hopes to make it possible for ladies to attend the theatre alone, and without the possibility of insult. Without pronouncing upon the wisdom or feasibility of this attempt, Mr. BOUCICAULT's proposed reform suggests to the veteran theatre-goer the advisability of reserving a part of every theatre for young men unaccompanied by ladies. There is a delightful class of young men who go to theatres apparently for the purpose of annoying respectable ladies by their impertinence. If these one young men could be all seated together, with a policeman to keep them in order, and a fireman to play on them at intervals with a hose-pipe, there is no doubt that our theatres would gain in respectability, and that the comfort of the better part of the audience would be greatly increased.

Many people will be apt to overlook a line in yesterday's cable dispatches, which asserts that the Khedive has made war upon Abyssinia, and has sent an army to capture Magdala. This is another evidence of the restless ambition of the Egyptian ruler. He has already sent a powerful expedition under Sir SAMUEL BAKER to conquer and annex Central Africa from Abyssinia to the lakes of the Nile, and he now evidently intends to add Abyssinia to his possessions. Should both these expeditions prove successful, the Khedive will rule over a greater extent of territory than has been subject to any previous Egyptian monarch, and were he or his people capable of civilizing the millions who will thus be brought under his rule, a vast and powerful African empire would arise. As it is, his new conquests will only be so many fresh fields for the tax-gatherers and the slave-traders, and neither Egypt nor civilization will be the gainers.

A curious lawsuit was recently decided in England. A man who had bought a horse brought an action against the seller, on the ground that while the horse was represented to be a "lier," he was in reality a "stander." In the course of evidence it was explained that a "lier" did not mean a person who had differed in opinion from Mr. GREELEY, but a horse who was accustomed to sleep while lying down, instead of standing—the latter being the reprehensible practice of the "stander." The action was decided in favor of the plaintiff, who received a considerable sum as damages. Why a horse who lies down to sleep should be considered so much more desirable than one who goes to sleep on all fours was not explained. Clearly, however, he is so considered in England. As it is the well-known habit of most horses to sleep while standing, the "lier" is evidently an exceptional animal, and perhaps his greater value is due to that fact alone.

The English Internationalists have been holding a Congress at Nottingham. Among other pleasant propositions which received the warm support of the Congress, was one which asserts that the State ought to take possession of all labor-saving machines, and permit people to hire them at a low rate. The Congress having expressly included all labor-saving machines in this sweeping proposition, it follows that when the International programme becomes triumphant no Englishman will be permitted to own a knife, fork or spoon. Even the humble toothpick will be the exclusive property of the Government, and brushes, combs and razors will be no longer capable of being converted into personal property. Perhaps the male Internationalist will consent to hire a public toothpick, and shave himself with a national razor, but it will take a good deal of argument to induce his wife to abandon her ownership in hair-pins, and to hire the annual use of public hooks and eyes.

Recent reports from Great Britain and Germany indicate that the immigration of farm-laborers to the United States is greater this year than it ever has been. The farmers, who are being left in a bad plight with the crops, are doing all they can to induce their men to stay at home, but, so far, without success. Now, as New-York is the port of destination for these immigrants, a capital opportunity is afforded for the exercise of philanthropy. Their there are in this City societies for the protection of Irish and German immigrants we are well aware, but what is needed in the present instance is something more than mere protection. Among the immigrants there will be a great many young men who come here to seek work, without having any business to receive them. If they are not met and advised to return to the farming districts of the interior, they will be sure to remain in the City, and join in the race for employment with thousands of others who eke out a miserable existence in pestiferous tenements. Once they get accustomed to the throng and bustle of City life, it will be almost impossible to get them out of it. It would be comparatively easy to prevent this misfortune if the course we suggest were to be pursued by a few kind-hearted men. At the present time, the farmers in several of the States, East and West, are in need of extra hands, and it is a pity that they should be without them when we have an oversupply.

AMUSEMENTS.

Union-Square Theatre.

The performances of the Vokes Family in this country are to close with the present week. Last evening a change of bill caused the Union-square Theatre to be filled to overflowing. The entertainment consisted of "The Good for Nothing" and "The Wrong Man in the Right Place," the first-named piece being the novelty of the hour. It was acted amid great merriment. Miss Rosina Vokes, a little actress who could not well be excelled in vivacity or naturalness, filling the similar role of *Nan.* An enthusiastic call before the curtain followed the recital of the tag-lines of "The Good for Nothing." The second farce was given with results quite as satisfying. The bill of the final week of the Vokes' sojourn could surely not be improved upon.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Further Revelations from the Rebel Archives—Contrivances to Spread Death and Destruction Through the North—The Louisville Election.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—It appears from information in the possession of the Republican Congressional Committee, that the attempt to burn Northern cities made by Jake Thompson and persons already implicated, was not the worst form of incendiarism planned in the South. During the last year of the war great attention was given to chemical experiments for torpedoes. Fulminates were so arranged and prepared that they could be scattered in Northern cities, where, by stepping upon them, they would explode. Among those who claimed great results from the experiments was a Mississippian, who asserted that he could place materials in ships, houses, coal yards, &c., which would spontaneously take fire after a given time, and which could be regulated at will according to circumstances. Also a preparation that would be harmless till violently shaken, when it would explode and set fire to everything around and suffocate those who were near. A secret session of the Confederate Congress appointed a committee to investigate the subject. A chemist showed in their presence a phial containing a colorless fluid, and said if thrown from the gallery of the House of Representatives, in Washington, it would kill every member on the floor in five minutes. The Committee was incredulous, but refused to try the experiment for themselves. Several cats were, however, confined in a room, and the Committee saw through a window that the vial having been upset, the result predicted was accomplished. The chemist placed a handkerchief on the mantle, and after a given interval of time it took fire of its own accord. The experiments were completely satisfactory, and a bureau was established to carry out the objects proposed. The chemist was made a Brigadier-General, and is now a prominent supporter of Mr. Greeley. The names are all known. The termination of the war soon after prevented the execution of the horrible design. Blackburn's attempt to spread contagious diseases was not a private enterprise. In one instance the State of Mississippi appropriated thirty bales of cotton for the purpose, which were sent to Wilmington to ship. Blackburn's letters are in the possession of parties to whom he explained his theory. The incredulity of the Confederate Committee may be shared by those who read this statement, but it is claimed that convincing evidence will be produced.

A DEMOCRATIC DEFEAT IN LOUISVILLE.

A dispatch received here to-night says that in Louisville, today, the regular Democratic ticket was beaten by 1,000 majority. This will serve to give notice to Mr. Greeley that the revolution has begun. Louisville has heretofore been one of the Democratic strongholds in the South. It takes kindly to reform, not however the kind illustrated at Cincinnati.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

SUDDEN ILLNESS OF GEN. SPINNER.

Gen. Spinner, the United States Treasurer, while seated at his desk at an early hour this morning, before the building was opened, had an attack of vertigo, and fell from his chair, cutting his head severely. When the messenger entered the room, he found Gen. Spinner lying under his desk, bleeding profusely. He was taken to his private room immediately, when Dr. Bliss, having been summoned, dressed the wound, and the patient soon revived. He is confined to his bed today, but is much better, and his physician thinks he will be able in a day or two to attend to business.

NAVAL MATTERS.

Commodore John L. Worden, now in command of the Naval Academy, will be the next officer promoted to the grade of Rear Admiral, which promotion will take place on the 16th of November, when Rear Admiral Winslow will retire on account of long and faithful service, and Commodore Worden will take his place on the 16th of November. Rear Admiral Joseph F. Green will be retired, and Commodore George F. Emmons, now in command of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, will be promoted to Rear Admiral to take his place. Rear Admiral Winslow, however, having received a vote of thanks from Congress, constructively remains on the active list for ten years after the date of his retirement, the same as if he had been retired permanently.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Tweed and Greeley.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has come to my ear, from a pretty authentic source, that a letter is about to be given to the *Tribune* or some other Democratic "organ," purporting to have been written by Tweed and announcing his support of Grant and Wilson. The object is to deceive the people into the belief that Tweed is in favor of Grant for the purpose of relieving Greeley of the baneful effects of the connection of the "Boss" robber's name with his cause, while, at the same time it is understood among his conferees that Tweed is all right and will submit to heavy contributions of money for the benefit of the Democratic ring candidate. The opponents of Gen. Grant are as desperate as they are unscrupulous, and I would not be surprised if a base, mean, disreputable scheme resorted to to prop up a failing adventure.

LYNX.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 4, 1873.

A Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A prominent Liberal Republican in this place has offered to donate one hundred dollars to the Orphan Asylum if I can prove that Horace Greeley ever declared in favor of white slave. If it is not too much trouble, will you please let me know through the columns of your paper whether he ever did, and if so, when and what was the language he used? and oblige yours respectfully,

H.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Monday, Aug. 4, 1873.

[Let our correspondent get a copy of our campaign edition, to be published on Wednesday, and he will find evidence enough to build twenty orphan asylums to the above terms.]

Their Strength in Washington.

The *Ohio State Journal*, speaking of the Tammany movement against President Grant, says: "In our judgment the movement has no strength in the Republican Party, is weakness itself to the Democratic Party, and will end in disastrous failure to those who inaugurated it. Whatever temporary excitement the movement may create, the sober sense of the Republican Party will soon have reached its high-water mark, and channel a receding tide. The world is never suddenly stocked with fools. A kindly Providence has limited their birth and growth to the same law of gradual development which marks all other two-legged existences that either beauty or fashion can much-trodden footstool.

OUTSIDE PROTECTION.

WARNINGS OF SUMNER.

Review of the Senator's Course—The Resistance of the Federal Officeholders.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 3, 1872.

DEAR MR. SUMNER: Though I should be strongly inclined by the friendship subsisting between us, to refrain taking a positive attitude in your own, under ordinary circumstances, even if I deemed it convenient, yet all personal considerations must be subordinated to the public welfare when seriously imperiled. You do not believe in silence in a crisis like the present, nor do I. In your recent letter to certain colored citizens of Washington you have spoken plainly, vehemently, and with rhetorical amplification (not for the first time) in opposition to the nomination of the President of the United States. And your advice to the whole body of colored voters is, that they concentrate their suffrages upon a rival candidate in the person of Horace Greeley.

In reviewing your letter I propose to speak with equal plainness, and as earnestly, to counsel my fellow-countrymen not to follow your lead in the matter. But, at worst, to have exactly for the re-election of President Grant, for every consideration pertaining to their safety and happiness; for the cause of equal rights, and to the furtherance of national peace and unity.

In apologizing for your delay in answering the letter of inquiry, dated the 4th ult., you say you "wished to be aided by the information which time might supply." The kind of information you desired or expected to gain in the brief space of seventeen days is left to conjecture. But in view of your long-avowed determination to defeat the present Chief Magistrate, it could not have been needed to intensify your hostility to his Administration. Your reply is dated July 30, and it appears to have been so carefully timed to influence the election in North Carolina on the 1st of August, before anything could be done to counteract its effect, as was your Grant indictment speech in the Senate to determine the action of the Philadelphia Convention. These coincidences may have been accidental, but you must not be surprised if, owing to the well-known inflammable state of your mind, a general belief obtains that you have unfairly availed yourself of opportunities to work a fatal division in the Republican ranks.

It affords great much gratification to be singled out by your colored interrogators as "the special advocate of their rights." But this is an assumption which justice, as well as becoming modesty, should have led you to disclaim, even if it was meant only to describe your Congressional career. Similar advocates have from time to time arisen from Southern States and in the Senate and in the House of Representatives—Wilson, Hale, Wade, Chase, Goldman, Mann, Lovejoy, Julian, Palfrey, Thaddeus Stevens, Gerrit Smith and others—who, if not as peerless and ornate in speech as yourself, have been as unflinching, and in their sure most effective days, unmuzzled, to say nothing of the thousands of anti-slavery men who, when it was not yet so easy to pass through the heat and burden of the conflict, pleading, in season and out of season, nearly a score of years before your voice was heard in support of their holy cause. You have since rendered eminent service to that cause; your advocacy of it has been great in importance; but to claim it as peculiarly in this late day, as though you stood alone and almost single-handed, is a personal appropriation very far removed from self abnegation, and quite unwarranted.

The Republican Party (the product of thirty years' moral and religious agitation for the overthrow of slavery, based on the great constitutional rebellion for the creation of an independent slave empire) has emancipated four millions of bondmen, and elevated them to the plane of American citizenship; has reconstructed the rebellious States on a common constitutional basis, with universal liberty; has established a new epoch of unprecedented stability and widespread diffusion; unexampled prosperity cured frightful devastation; and has advanced the banner of liberty and equality far beyond the expectation or hope of any man living ten years ago. The day has gone by, therefore, for any one to exhibit as formidable a target for complaints in the advocacy of any measure in behalf of the rights and interests of our colored population, except, indeed, where the old slave-holding spirit still exercises mastery at the South. Nor is it pertinent to the occasion to talk of their "infinite wrongs" now that they are emancipated and enfranchised, supplied with multitudinous schools and teachers, free to make their own contracts as independent laborers, receive their wages and wives, bound together as parents and children, voting and being voted for, pursuing successfully all professional employments, steadily augmenting their home comforts and laying up wealth, occupying stations of trust and emolument, and having their representatives in every Southern Legislature and in the National Congress. True, in certain localities they are still subjected to many indignities, and sometimes to horrible outrages; but these are inflicted by that class of incorrigible miscreants of the South who are just now in happy affiliation with yourself to place Horace Greeley in the Presidential chair. There is, still, throughout the country, a strong prejudice against social equality irrespective of color; but this is steadily yielding, and in many cases has ceased to operate. The special time to express sympathy for the "infinite wrongs" of the colored race was when they had few to interfere with their delivery from the auction-block and slave-traffic, from the slave-driver's gory lash, from galling yokes and torturing thumb-screws, from the fangs of pursuing bloodhounds, from the clutches of prowling kidnappers, from inconceivable agonies at the burning stake; and when to "remember those in bonds as bound with them" led anywhere else than to the high place in the country. And I always deeply regret, too, (as I am quite sure you now do,) that for so many years after the commencement of the struggle to effect that deliverance, when the elements were melting with fervent heat, and unbearable violence for the suppression of anti-slavery discussion was everywhere prevalent, not excepting in your own city, you took no active part in the conflict, attended no anti-slavery gatherings, gave no visible sign of a lively interest in its success; for the first time bearing your public testimony against slavery in opposing the annexation of Texas. When elected to the United States Senate, in 1851, you sat nearly eight months in the Senate before you spoke to the Fugitive Slave bill, eliciting strong remonstrances against your protracted silence, seeing that, as the successor of Mr. Webster, your station was regarded as an important gain to the cause of impartial freedom. Your silence was the more inexplicable, and furnished a great deal more to comment upon, because made by you before going to Washington, you said: "The subject will not admit of postponement or hesitation. It is the subject of subjects. From this time forward it will be overcoming by Congress; it will be, as it were, one of the orders of the day; it cannot be passed over or forgotten." Yet, on demand, first made in Congress, for the instant repeal of the Fugitive Slave bill," You took your seat in the Senate Dec. 1, 1851; it was not until the 27th of July, 1852, that you rose to advocate that repeal, apologetically prefacing your remarks by saying: "I should not attempt this day at an earlier day, to which it has been said that as a member of this Senate, and experienced in this scene, without deliberation, hastily, rashly, recklessly, I passed this question before the country." Surely, no true friend of humanity would have made such a thing, and the possible search of its enemies were not deserving a moment's consideration. Besides, the discussion had been commenced the year before and ever since the passage of the Fugitive Slave bill, so that to talk of "pushing the question" upon the public attention was a misapplication of language.

Nevertheless, once putting your hand to the plow, you did not look back; once breaking the painful silence, you have not ceased to speak, with great eloquence, in behalf of the oppressed, for the complete enfranchisement of the colored race, nor have I failed to stand by you through evil report and through good report, cheering you on, and both in public and in private vindicating you from the unjust attacks of your pro-slavery traducers. My reference to the early days of anti-slavery agitation is not to fear from you, but to show that if you have been known for Youth as a most determined abolitionist, it is an immensely exaggerated claim. For a hundred men like Gerrit Smith, John Jay and Henry Ward Beecher, who, at the risk of slavery service rendered, and for reliable friendship for the colored population, and they would violently kick the beam. There is no comparison to be made between these candidates as to transcendental or martyrlike character. The nomination of one so openly pronounced on all the issues of the day, and so recently as Henry Wilson is a crushing reply to the hollow charge, that the Republican Party is without a mission and given over to corruption.

Having at last decided to support Mr. Greeley, (why did you linger so long, in view of his extraordinary virtues and admirable Presidential qualifications?) you naturally proceed to white the name of him. I. "He was born in poverty." So were millions besides. What then? Does Charles Sumner deem himself unfortunate for having been born in circumstances? 2. "He educated himself in a printing-office." Thousands of others have done the same thing; is it any reason why he or they should be put into the Presidential chair? 3. "He started in business his industry and skill." Are every-day occurrences in all parts of the country. 4. "Always benevolent with the poor." Is that a rare trait and worthy of grave consideration in determining who shall be the next President? 5. "As a writer which no one has ever excelled." There is nothing in evidence of this. In the ordinary dealings of business life, no doubt, Mr. Greeley is honest; he will neither cheat nor pick your pocket. But in his political management he has been and continues to be far from upright, substituting a new expediency for unswerving rectitude. The great American compromiser, Henry Clay, living and dying, was alike his idol and model. He does not find it difficult to believe that the end justifies the means. To adhere to a fixed principle of right come what may, he regards as fanaticism; to sacrifice it for a present attainable advantage, is in his opinion the highest evidence of statesmanship. In this respect he is unreliable, and without force of judgment. The latest exhibition of his eagerness is seen in his high accession deals of Gratuitously to reconcile free-traders to his nomination. He seems to be quite destitute of moral sensibility, and when pressed, favors "dodges" easily be duped. He sees no good reason why fire and gunpowder should always remain at variance, or why light and darkness should never coalesce. It is only for Southern disloyalty to put on the guise of patriotism to be accepted as a proof of repentance and regeneration. The adversary, when dressed as an angel of light, is not to be feared or suspected, but it will be a Christian act to shake hands with him, whether over a "bloody chasm" or the bottomless pit! His clamor for universal amnesty, and for a total oblivion of the causes and consequences of the late dreadful war, is directly in the interest of another Southern rebellion; and should he be next President, as he is likely to be, he will be powerless to resist the right of secession if it proved upon by a controlling sectional majority, there is reason for the gravest apprehensions as to what may transpire under his Administration. These need be adduced no case for greater distrust or stronger condemnation than is found in the fact that the Democratic party, "the white man's party" in necessity, not choice—are easier for his success, while as large a proportion of the Southern freedmen are trembling in fear of it, for they instinctively perceive what will be the sad consequences to themselves. They may not, indeed, be again reduced to bondage; but short of this, there is much in their recent history to fill their personal or political rights. For this reason it is that they are feeling so alarmed and indignant at the stupidity or perfidy of any of their number in voting for the Greeley tickets; and well may a wide margin of allowance be made for them if, in any case, they have attempted to prevent this by threatening or inflicting violence. Their object is not to strike down freedom of choice, but to save themselves from a cruel betrayal. You can shed no light on their pathway; for they have a much clearer vision than you own, and a practical knowledge of men and things around them that you do not possess. Talk not to them in disparagement of President Grant and Democrats in support of the nomination of Mr. Greeley! As a matter of common sense and ordinary prudence, they only ask—they need only ask—on which side are their despisers and persecutors rallying, Ku-Klux-ism and all, to come to the sensible conclusion that their safety lies in an opposite direction. Yet is to Charles Sumner to be attributed the powers to persuade them to the contrary! By what witchcraft has this been brought about?

"O wonders of discourse,
That cause sets up with and against itself!
Bi-fold authority! where reason can revolt
Without perdition, and loss assumes all reason
Without Reason: this is, and is not, Caesar!"

The special point that you press upon the careful consideration of colored voters is this: "Against Greeley, even early life, was earnest and constant against slavery, full of sympathy with the colored race, and always foremost in the great battle for their rights. * * * I am so much of a Republican that I wish to see in the Presidential contest a lifelong abolitionist." Here, again, as in the case of Gerrit Brown, you make a claim that cannot be substantiated. Mr. Greeley never was and never assumed to be an abolitionist. He never denounced slave-holding as a wrong in itself, nor advocated the immediate liberation of the slaves, nor recommended a direct assault upon slavery in the States, nor objected to a slave representation in Congress, or to the legal rendition of fugitive slaves, nor connected himself with any anti-slavery organization, nor sanctioned the abolition movement. He was a trimmer throughout the whole circumstance, not intending that he vote and published much that was serviceable to the cause of freedom. He was not even a Free-Soiler, but always a Henry Clay Whig until Republicanism supplanted the Whig and Free-Soil parties. Even after the slaves were set free under Abraham Lincoln's Proclamation of Emancipation, he was in favor of paying those who had robbed them of every right and rended upon their unpaid toil, not less than $400,000,000! Far different was the manner in which your friend, Mr. R. W. Emerson, regarded this pecuniary adjustment between the slave-master and slave:

"Give the owner compensation;
Till up the bag to the brim!
What is the owner? The king is owner!
And slave was I. Pay me!"

Not so, said Mr. Greeley; pay the money to the slave-masters. And this, too, after they had risen in rebellion, and involved the country in all the horrors of civil war to perpetuate their despotic power, and at the cost of thousands of of millions of dollars!

And this is your "life-time abolitionist," Mr. Sumner, "always foremost in the great battle for the rights of the colored race, and full of sympathy for them!" Why, even their colonization in Africa was an agreeable device so him; for, personally, he cherished the common prejudice against them, though certainly ready to befriend any suffering applicant, black or white, being naturally of a benevolent disposition. It is to his credit that he was opposed to the introduction of new slave States into the Union, and also to the annexation of new territory for the extension of slavery; nevertheless, with his compromising tendencies and sentimental views of peace, if he had been in the Presidential chair when the rebellion broke out, the chances would be even that the Confederate States might have dictated terms to the whole country, even to the extent of reorganizing their independence, and leaving the slaves to their fate. For Mr. Greeley belongs to that class of peace-makers who "continually cry, 'Peace, peace,' when there is no peace." He believes in capping Vesuvius.

It is exultingly announced by his organ, the Tribune, that "a few years ago, if Horace Greeley had ventured into Georgia or South Carolina, he would have been hanged on the nearest lamp-post. Now he is welcomed to the polls by every Southern city, and sixty-seven slaveholders and soldiers of the rebellion, the men who always made Southern opinion, are unanimously in favor of electing him President." A beast like this should be equivalent to tying a millstone around his neck to drown him in the depth of the patriotic sentiment of the country. It is robed cunning and duplicity on the broadest scale.

In fact, North and South, the Greeley movement is regarded and treated by the quasi-friends of Grant. Read what the New-York World says of your letter now under review: "We suppose all Democrats wish to divide the colored vote and detach a part of it from Grant; and if they desire the end, they must consent to endure the means. What is Mr. Sumner doing, pray, but what Gerrit Smith and the Democratic Party have done? Gerrit Smith converts to the principles of the Republican Party! He is only adapting his language to their apprehensions and prejudices"—i.e., he is only attempting to play upon their credulity, and so secure their votes for Greeley, for the Democratic Party have not become converts to the principles of the Republican Party, their assertions to the contrary notwithstanding. It is a frank, brutiful but audacious confession.

With a great show of magnanimity you say: "I am against raking ancient names into contrast with my own, especially raking in the ashes of the past for coals of fire yet burning. I am against the policy of hate. Freely I accept the hand that is offered, [Are that in health, my brother?] and reach forth my own in cordial grasp. Why this washing display or fraternal feeling? Have you attempted a peace mission by a spirit of whitewash? Is your present amiable state of mind, wherein for you differ from the whole body of the people of the North? To insinuate that any portion of them—that President Grant or the Republican Party—have at any previous period cherished or do now cherish, any wrath, in manner or unkindness toward the people of the South, is to libel them grievously. To accuse them of wishing to "fan ancient flames into continued life," so parade "the policy of hate," is to bear false witness; for there is among them that real universal feeling of good-will, and they desire nothing so much as to live by-gones be by-gones. It is good-natured, neither a sectional nor a party feeling, but a feeling of generous forgiveness, and a desire to ward every needful measure for the restoration of public order and the protection of all classes alike, they ranked alike themselves to be deceived into the belief that it is no longer what it was, but is thoroughly loyal and patriotic, through some of its rebel leaders, however unacceptable—seeing that it has, as the Presidential opportunity, the most powerful temptation to lie and dissemble, in order to attain the reins of Government as of old.

"Is it a fact from the neighborhood, and full of all decentralization and unrighteousness," having the Democratic Party not become converts to the principles of the Republican Party, they are simply in masquerade. It is a frank, brutiful but audacious confession.

With a great show of magnanimity you say: "I am against raking ancient flames

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

There was a very interesting auctioned sale of real estate held at the Exchange yesterday, Monday, Aug. 5, the result of which must have been very satisfactory to owners of down-town real estate, as the amount realized for the property was about fifty per cent in advance of what some of the best judges of New-York real estate expected the property would bring. The property in question consisted of the lot of land known as No. 26 Ann-street, south side, 72.5 feet west of Nassau-street, 25 feet front and rear by 51.4 feet deep on the westerly side, and 49 feet deep on the easterly side. It adjoins the land upon which the old Herald building used to stand on the easterly end of the block bounded by Nassau, Fulton and Ann streets, and upon which workmen are now busy preparing the ground for the erection of a new building, which Mr. James Gordon Bennett proposes to have constructed, and which when finished will be occupied by the New-York Herald. It was therefore surmised that Mr. Bennett would in all probability like to incorporate the lot in question with his other lots adjoining it, and invade it in the site upon which his new building is about to be erected. These surmises proved to be correct, as after an active competition between his representative and two or three other interested persons, the property was finally sold to him Mr. James Gordon Bennett, for the sum of $27,600. The property belonged to the Corporation of the City of New-York, and was sold by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, under the direction of Andrew H. Green, Esq., Controller, by Wm. Kennelly, Sheriff's auctioneer. The terms were ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, thirty per cent on Sept. 1, 1872, when the deed will be ready for delivery, and the balance may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of five years, with interest at seven per cent per annum. The Controller was present, and seemed highly gratified with the results of the sale.

James M. Miller adjourned the Supreme Court sale of the lot and buildings on the east side of First-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-first streets, 25.5 by 100, to Monday, Aug. 19, by order of W. H. Howland, Esq., referee.

The following property will be offered at public auction today, Tuesday, Aug. 6:

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, R. C. Beamish, Esq., referee, three lots of land on north side of One Hundred and Thirty-third-street, 100 feet west of Seventh-avenue, 60 by 99.11; also, one lot on the south side of One Hundred and Ninth-street, 170 feet east of Fifth-avenue, 25 by 100; also, by order of Charles A. Jackson, Esq., referee, eight lots on the west side of Fourth-avenue, between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, 200.10 by 75; also, one lot and buildings on the south side of Fortieth-street, 263.4 feet east of Ninth-avenue, by order of R. C. Beamish, Esq., referee.

On the ground, at Bayside, Long Island, on Tuesday next, Aug. 6, Jere. Johnson, Jr., will offer for sale, at public auction, the balance of the property left over from the previous sale, known as the Mickle estate. Two large houses belonging to the same estate will also be included in the sale, together with the plots on which they stand. A large tent will be erected on the premises for the accommodation of those who attend the sale, and Grafulla's Band has also been engaged for the occasion. Free tickets to and from the place can be obtained from the auctioneer, at his office, No. 32 Nassau-street.

Exchange Sale, Monday, Aug. 5, 1872.

NEW-YORK.

By William Kennelly.

Lot 22x92x22x91.4, No. 26, s. s. Ann-st., 72.5 ft. W. of Nassau-st. $27,600

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Aug. 5.

Clinton-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Rester-st., 23x100. 30,000
Catharine-st., e. s., No. 45, 27.8x86.9, irregular.. 6,725
6th-st., No. 505, Astor lease 22d of July, 1859, ¼ part 7,000
Fifth-avenue, s. s., 124.3 ft. w. of 127th-st., 37.10x75. 16,750
128th-st., n. s., 241.8 ft. w. of 7th-av., 18.10x75 18,500
23d-st., n. s., 156.8 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x98.9 ....
29th-st., n. s., 207 ft. w. of 7th-av., 18x98.9 ....
Second-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Avenue D, 25x100, irregular 7,750
28th-st., s. s., 25x98.9, no location 120,000
40th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 9th-av., 24x100.4 11,500
Canal-st., No. 148, East, 100 ft. w. of Lafayette-av., 19x100.5 21,500
125th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 5th-av., 100x1 block.. 14,000
42d-av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of 92d-st., 100.8x105.2x7x100. 25,500
Avenue A, e. s. corner 126th-st., 100.11x100.11x... 49,500
Sidney, c. s., equidistant from 126th and 129th-sts., running s. 92.75 20,000

LEASE.

Albany-st., No. 7, 5 years, per year 1,300

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MADISON-SQUARE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE or TO LEASE for a term of years the property known as No. 6 East 23d-st., 50 feet by half the block. ALSO, the property No. 7 East 22d-st., 25 feet 8 inches by half the block, connecting with the above. For terms and particulars apply to EDMUND JAD COFFIN, No. 27 Cedar-st.

AUGUST FREE REGISTER, WITH new complete map of New-York City, and forty-four pages, valuable information, of real estate, &c. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 22a 5th-av.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN-stone house, 20x48x100, in West 63d-st., east of Broadway. Apply at
J. ROMAINE BROWN,
No. 1,250 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ELIZABETH, N. J.

E. 300 all assessments paid, in one of the handsomest parts of Elizabeth, on six eighty-foot avenue. For sale, a two-story and French roof house, 22x30, with twelve rooms. First floor—parlor, dining-room, with large bay-window, marble mantles, extension 18x18. Living-room and kitchen; kitchen 14x20, with well and rain water; all ten-foot ceiling; second floor—four large bedrooms, and bath-room fitted up; three large bedrooms in French roof; size lot, 50 by 177; beautiful ornamental gas-pipes and heater-pipes all through the house; good cellar under whole house, cemented; will be sold on easy terms. Address J., Box No. 132 Times Office.

ABOUT 70 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND in splendidly situated on the Housatonic River, two miles below the Housatonic Railroad depot, the rapidly growing village of West Birmingham; three-quarter mile of river-front, with four very valuable shad fisheries, one large dwelling, with other improvements. For sale cheap, or in exchange for improved property in New-York, Brooklyn, New-Haven or Bridgeport. Apply to A. THOMPSON, No. 119 Broadway, Room No. 5.

TO EXCHANGE, FOR BROWN-STONE house worth about $60,000, the most elegant mansion in Westchester County; every improvement, and finished in the best manner; the best place in this City; location is beautiful; has about 4½ acres of land; fifteen miles from City by New-Haven Railroad. Apply at
RIKER, HOBBS & CO., Owners,
No. 5 Pine-st.

110 ACRES OF LAND ON NEW-HAVEN Railroad, Westchester County.—The chance for rise is very great, being near the Sound; want to exchange for low-price house in the City; slightly mortgaged.
RIKER, HOBBS & CO., No. 5 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES and lots for sale; villas for rent; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone-sts.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY, SPECIALTY.—Free railway journey; sale, rent or exchange. L. H. GERY, No. 5 Nassau-st., Orange office opposite depot.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLECKER, Son & Co., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT MATTITUCK, L. I., FRIDAY, Aug. 9, on the premises. The valuable residence of Mrs. P. L. Odell, 200 feet from depot, well shaded by large trees, house three stories, frame, 32x50, heater, hot and cold water, and gas piped throughout, slate roof, extension 21x24, barn, hot-house, poultry and ice-houses and other out-buildings, fruit-trees, grapes and strawberry in abundance. Mattituck is eighty-two miles by Long Island Railroad, and is noted for its beauty and healthiness; has churches, stores, schools, &c.; one mile to the Sound; fine fishing and entire freedom from the mosquitos. Maps at No. 37 Cedar-st.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE THEATRE AND HOTEL.

Joseph McGuire, auctioneer, will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Aug. 8, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of Henry T. Cullen, Jr., Esq., referee, the property Nos. 6 and 8 Bowery, and known as the Bijou Theatre and Hackmann's Hotel, with the five-story brick house in rear, and frontage on Chrystie-street, known as No. 31. Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 37 Cedar-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET OR LEASE—ONE OF FIVE stores, with water and water-closet, in No. 9 Exchange-place. Inquire of G. MYERS, No. 30 Pine-st.

TO LEASE.—THE NEW BUILDING NOW in building corner of Greenwich-st. and Park-place, extent of 50 feet on Greenwich-st. and 50 Irving-place. Also, for sale or to lease, the house No. 408 Canal-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET.—AN EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT tenement of 9 rooms, in good order, at Flushing, Long Island, to a quiet family; rent, $400 per year, payable quarterly, with ten acres of land, (more if desired,) fruit and fowls free and plenty; (Cleveland owned; location high and dry; twenty trains a day; and $1,000 a year.
M. C. HEWLETT, Flushing,
No. 6 Hanover-st., New-York.

CRANFORD, N. J.—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE to let, with 10 acres of land, and all the water from the city; dwelling contains ten rooms and bath; thirty-five minutes from New-York; rent, $800. A. A. MELLOR, 76 A. 4 BRO., No. 1 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—HANDSOMELY, a large-story brown house, second door from 5th-av., in West 23d-st.; immediate possession.
RIKER, HOBBS & CO., No. 5 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

ELEVEN PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

STATE LOAN OF ARKANSAS,

7 PER CT. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS.

A LIMITED NUMBER OFFERED

AT 70 CENTS

AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

In these Bonds "the faith and credit of the State are solemnly and irrevocably pledged for the payment and redemption of the principal and interest on both and every bond."

THE

ARKANSAS CENTRAL RAILWAY,

BY

SPECIAL MORTGAGE INDORSEMENT

PLEDGE THEIR SPLENDID ENDOWMENT OF LANDS, RAILROAD ROLLING STOCK, STATION-HOUSES AND ALL OTHER PROPERTY FOR THE FAITHFUL PAYMENT OF INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL, MAKING THIS A

DOUBLE AND UNDOUBTED SECURITY.

Interest payable April and October, at the Union Trust Company, New-York.

Maps, circulars, pamphlets, giving full particulars of the loan, to be had by addressing

WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK,
Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK.

The Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad

(Milwaukee Extension)

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. Convertible Gold Bonds,

Issued on 110 Miles of Road from Cedar Rapids to Postville, Iowa.

The entire issue of bonds on the main line of the Burlington Road having all been sold, this issue of $2,200,000 on the Milwaukee Extension is offered to the public only on completed road.

The Extension opens direct communication from St. Louis and the Southwest to Milwaukee and the Lakes, and runs through one of the richest agricultural sections of the West.

The demand for this first-class security is constantly increasing, and it is expected that the entire loan will soon be absorbed.

Construction is progressing rapidly, and it is the intention to have the road completed in time to move the crops of the present season.

We confidently commend the bonds to the public as among the safest and best upon the market.

Price 90 1-0 and Interest in Currency, at which they yield nearly 9 per Cent. on Investment.

Full particulars furnished on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

For Sale, by

WOOD & DAVIS,
No. 31 Pine-St.,
AT PRICES FAVORABLE TO INVESTORS.

Choice Railroad Bonds

On new roads completed and doing a profitable business.

ALSO FOR SALE,

SECURITIES of RAILROADS connected by LEASE or INDORSEMENT with the CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., LAKE SHORE AND MICH. SO. R. R. CO., DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

And other dividend-paying roads.

C. D. WOOD, SAM'L D. DAVIS.
Formerly of Vermilye & Co.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

BUFFALO CITY

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

INTEREST JANUARY AND JULY.

PRINCIPAL DUE 1898.

PRICE 100 AND INTEREST.

For sale by
HENRY F. VERHUYEN & CO.,
No. 30 Exchange-place, New-York.

TEN PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.

Principal and interest payable in New-York. The safest and most desirable of bond investments.

FOR SALE BELOW PAR.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF JOHNSON COUNTY, KANSAS.

Registered with State Auditor.

Interest January and July, in New-York.

Actual wealth over $16,000,000.

Indebtedness only $200,000.

Price, 75 and Interest.

Also, Missouri County bonds, at prices that will pay the investor twelve to fifteen per cent. interest.

FITCH, DEVIN & CO.,
Bankers,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

INTERNATIONAL AND HOUSTON LAND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANIES OF TEXAS.

(Recently consolidated.)

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BEARING BONDS, FREE OF ALL TAXES, ON COMPLETED ROAD.

As 85 per cent. and interest.

TRUSTEES.

MOSES TAYLOR, } of the
WM. E. DODGE, } Great Northern.
JOHN A. STEWART, } of the
WM. H. NEWBOLD, } International.

The issue is limited to $16,000 per mile on completed road:

The joint roads have been built with the stockholders' money, $4,000 on each league, been paid in on the stock. Bonds to the amount of $4,000,000 have been subscribed for by the stockholders.

The International Railroad Company has a subsidy of $10,000 per mile in 5 per cent. thirty-year bonds of the State of Texas.

The Great Northern Company has a subsidy of 10,240 acres land per mile.

The bonds of the International Road to far as issued having been sold, the Great Northern Bonds may be obtained at par on application at the office of the Joint Board, No. 52 Wall-st.

By order of the Board of Directors.

MOSES TAYLOR,
President of Joint Board.

OFFICE OF
TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY CO.,
No. 20 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1872.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company, held in Peoria, March 19, 1872, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the second Monday (being the 12th day of August, A. D. 1872) the Secretary shall open books at the Bank of Commerce, in the City of New-York, for the subscription of stock for twenty shares (two hundred dollars) each, and that the stockholders of the Peoria Division of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company, and that the stockholders of the Warsaw Division, as set forth in a resolution adopted at a meeting of stock and bond holders of the Company on the 6th day of June, 1871, be invited to take the stock.

The books will be closed on the 12th day of September, A. D. 1872, and not reopened for the subscription for stock on or before the 1st day of September, A. D. 1872, but may be closed at any time by the Board of Directors.

ZENAS E. WILLIAMS, Assistant Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

BONDS OF "COOK COUNTY,"

STATE OF ILLINOIS,

Principal and Interest at Seven per Cent. per Annum, Payable in the City of New-York.

THIS COUNTY INCLUDES THE CITY OF CHICAGO AND OTHER IMPORTANT TOWNS.

These bonds are authorized by act of Legislature, approved Feb. 16, 1871, and the Constitution of the State of Illinois limits the indebtedness of the County of Cook to FIVE per cent. on the assessable value of the property in the said county.

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.: I, George W. Wheeler, Clerk of the County Court of Cook County, in the State aforesaid, do certify that the assessed value of property in said County of Cook for the year 1871 was $95,295,042, which does not exceed one-sixth of the cash value of said property; and I further certify that the statement of the bonded debt of said county hereto attached—amounting to $2,600,200—is correct.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said County Court, at my office in the City of Chicago, in said county, this 11th day of July, 1872.

(Signed) G. W. WHEELER, Clerk.

STATEMENT OF COOK COUNTY BONDED DEBT.

Six Per Cent. War Bonds, due May 1, 1873.	$150,000 00
Seven Per Cent. War Bonds, due May 1, 1880	1,125,200 00
Seven Per Cent. War Bonds, due May 1, 1881	125,000 00
Seven Per Cent. War Bonds, due May 1, 1890	50,000 00
Seven Per Cent. Public Building Bonds, due May 1, 1889	250,000 00
Seven Per Cent. Short Bonds, due July 1, 1874	300,000 00
Seven Per Cent. Bonds, issued to the order of the Trustees of the Trustees of Graceland Cemetery Improvement Fund, due May 1, 1882	25,000 00
Total	$2,025,200 00

CHICAGO, July 1, 1872.

Leaving about $1,400,000 yet to be issued, a portion of which J. S. RUMSEY, Treasurer of Cook County, offers through the undersigned as per and accrued interest.

We confidently recommend the above investment, and shall be pleased to give further particulars, if desired, on application.

NEW-YORK, July 22, 1872.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
No. 11 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Four Per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposits, Subject to Check at Sight. Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
R. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
R. P. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW-YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

Price 85 and interest.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO

SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,
No. 25 PINE-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

CHOICE INVESTMENTS

IOWA MIDLAND RAILROAD 8 per cent. 30-year Bonds, guaranteed by the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILROAD 7 per cent. Gold First Mortgage 30-year Bonds.

CARROLL COUNTY (Iowa) 10 per cents.

For sale by
MARVIN BROS., No. 49 Exchange-place.

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND,

INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Mortgage of $600,000 on the land and Masonic building in the rear of Sixth-ave. and 23d-st., New-York.

Cost of land and building, when completed, $1,000,000.

Principal of bonds payable 1891. Interest 7 per cent. Coupons payable March 15 and Sept. 15, at the office of the Union Trust Co.

A few of these bonds remaining unsold can be had upon application to O. D. ASHLEY & CO., Bankers, No. 57 New-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to Wm. H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, or to the undersigned, treasurer, care of R. S. Wason, No. 26 Cedar Building, Boston, will be received until Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1872, at noon, for the sale of part of the Land Bonds of said Company, to the undersigned trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of Mortgage, dated April 1, 1872.

The bids will be opened in Boston on Wednesday, Aug. 7, 1872, and the accepted bids declared.

WM. H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT, } Trustees.
NATHANIEL THYER, }

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1872.

PROPOSALS INVITED FOR $317,000 Improvement bonds, and $130,000 funded debt bonds, for permanent city improvements of the City of Elizabeth, N. J., which will be issued by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's Office in City Hall, Elizabeth, on next MONDAY, the 12th day of August, 1872, at 3 o'clock P. M., when the same will be opened in the presence of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, for the whole or any part of the following improvement bonds:

For sewer in Cherry-st., due August 1, 1873, $1,000.

For paving Magnolia-st., due August 1, 1873, $6,000.

For grading and curbing Murray-st., due August 1, 1873, $1,000.

For paving Elm-st., due August 1, 1874, $2,000.

For grading and curbing Washington-av., due August 1, 1874, $1,000.

For grading and curbing Hampton-place, due August 1, 1874, $1,000.

For grading and curbing Westminster-av., due August 1, 1874, $1,000.

For funded debt, due August 1, 1882, $130,000.

Bids must be for the amount and the payment of the bonds to be delivered and the payment of the Improvement Bonds, on the 15th day of August, 1872, and Funded Debt Bonds, on the 15th day of September, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the door of the Court-house of said Circuit Court of the United States in the City of New-York, in the State of Indiana, after a public notice, to be given by the Trustees, of the time of sale, and the balance on delivery of deeds, and within thirty days from sale, the purchaser may pay the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad of the said Indiana Railroad Company coming from the said City of Indianapolis, through the counties of Marion, Hendricks, Shelby, Bath, Fayette, and Union, in the State of Indiana, and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad of the State of Ohio to the City of Hamilton, in said County and State, together with all the franchises of said Company, the right of way, road-bed, track, switches, depots, stations, cars, locomotives, machine-shops, fixtures and property of every kind whatsoever belonging and appertaining to said Company, and owned by said Company, excepting however, the and one-half acre of ground situate near the Eastern boundary of said City of Indianapolis, claimed by Jonathan M. Bigsnum, and which is specifically described in said first mortgage deeds, and thereby for the present exempted from sale.

The property and franchises thereunto will be sold as an entirety, to wit that portion thereof situate within the State of Ohio, so that minus within the State of Indiana, the said two Railroad, which are connected and co-operative, so ordering and decreeing.

WILLIAM R. GRISWOLD,
Receiver and Commissioner to sell.

FINANCIAL.

TWENTY PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

THE AMERICAN

BRIDGE COMPANY,

OF CHICAGO, ILL.

L. B. BOOMER, of Chicago, President.

(ORGANIZED AUG. 3, 1872.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000

The whole amount of the authorized Capital Stock of this Company has having been issued, the balance thereof will be offered to subscribers on the payments for same to be made in four installments of 25 per cent. each, viz.:

25 PER CENT. JULY 15, 1872.
25 PER CENT. AUG. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. SEPT. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. OCT. 1, 1872.

The Subscription Books now open at the office of the undersigned will be closed as soon as the new stock is fully subscribed. All past due installments must be paid with interest at the rate of 10 per cent.

The total amount of stock issued at this time is $414,700, and on this basis the Company shows a present surplus of $125,180 07, and is now doing a flourishing business. Several men are constantly employed in their extensive works, and they now have on hand $1,250,000 of work for various railroads in the United States, some which may be mentioned hereafter.

CHICAGO, R. I. & PACIFIC,
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL,
MISSOURI PACIFIC,
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC, &c.,

and the Company is now actively engaged in the amount of over $6,000,000, including some of the largest bridges ever built in this country; to secure of which, and further business, necessitates a larger working capital, as immense amounts of material have to be kept constantly on hand, and the Company now employs a capital in the business of bridge-work, railroad and other bonds, which are perfectly good securities, but not always immediately available.

A point of incidental but great importance to those seeking security is the fact that the Company own thirty acres of land in Chicago, which leading real estate dealers say will be worth in six years, at least $1,000,000, an amount equal to the whole proposed capital.

The career of the American Bridge Company, though brief, has already fully demonstrated the practical value of its organization. The Company has constructed since its organization, and up to the first of December, 1871, a total of 36,127 feet of bridges, 18 turning tables, and 16 turn cocks, and pneumatic and power hoisting machinery, for the Chicago, Rock Island, and have facilities for the construction of pneumatic piles unsurpassed by any Company in the country, and a capacity for the construction of at least 150 feet of bridge for every working day in the year.

The Iowa Railroad and Highway Bridge at Leavenworth, of three spans of 340 feet each, and the Union Pacific Bridge across the Missouri River, of eleven spans of 250 feet each, were constructed by this Company.

The net profit arising from this business, as shown by the books of the Company up to the 31st of March, 1872, was the sum of $373,459 14, or at the rate of 90 per cent. per annum on the capital, or 50 per cent. upon the capital stock then outstanding. With the proposed new structures, machinery, &c., the Company will have much greater capacity, and the opportunity for increasing its profits will be enable them to buy material for cash, thereby making a saving of from $50,000 to $75,000 per year.

The Company can undoubtedly, on above basis, make dividends of from 20 to 25 per cent. on the issue on the full amount of capital, $1,000,000, with a fair prospect of considerable increase.

The undersigned are requested to give to those inquiring the fullest information, and to guarantee the reliability of the Company's statements and the unquestioned integrity and ability of its officers.

We confidently commend to capitalists the above as an investment worthy their attention.

MARVIN BROS.,
BANKERS,
No. 49 Exchange-place, New-York.
Sole Financial Agents in the East.

THE INDIANA AND ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

An East and West Air Line of 152 Miles, Indianapolis, Ind., to Decatur, Ill.

This road passes through a belt of the best settled and richest agricultural and mineral counties in Indiana and Illinois, traversing thirty miles in width with no other East and West railway built or projected through it. It crosses, in Parke and Vermillion Counties, the rich

BLOCK COAL FIELD

of Indiana, which alone will supply an ample business.

Thirty miles through Douglass County, Illinois, just completed, opened and paid for.

Whole Western Division, Indianapolis to Decatur, eighty-five miles, to be finished in 1872. Grading nearly done and materials (except iron) already procured; bridge over Wabash ready for superstructure.

Eastern Division, sixty-seven miles, partly graded, and to be finished in 1873.

$1,200,000 IN CASH ALREADY EXPENDED ON THE ROAD AND $1,800,000 REMAINING TO BE CALLED FOR FROM TWENTY SUBSCRIBERS, AMONG WHOM ARE W. H. GUION, SENRY GILLON, JAY COOKE & CO., CLARK, DODGE & CO., J. S. ALEXANDER, HERMAN LEE, ROTH & CO., AND PAUL S. FORBES, OF NEW-YORK; BENJ. E. BATES, OF BOSTON; HENRY LEWIS, OF PHILADELPHIA; AND R. R. PHILLIPS, OF CHICAGO.

Besides its right of way the Company owns 25,000 acres of land, chiefly in Indiana, of which 3,000 acres are the best BLOCK COAL LANDS. It has also SUBSCRIPTIONS IN BONDS AND CASH from counties, towns and individuals of $700,000.

The road connects at both termini with the most important THROUGH RAILWAY LINES of the West and being by many miles shorter than any other line, will be indispensable to them, while its local business alone will insure good dividends on its stock.

Bonds $1,000 each, payable to Union Trust Company, Trustee, on June 1, July 1, 1902, in Gold coin. Coupons, also in gold, payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in New-York, or at Union Bank of London, at fixed exchange of 27 sterling.

BEARING INTEREST at 2½ per cent. a year on gross earnings to be invested by Trustee in Bonds at not exceeding par.

For sale at 90 and accrued interest, by the Financial Agents of the Company,

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
No. 14 Wall-st.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.

AND

GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, secured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY, IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

For sale by

Allen, Stephens & Co,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 74 BROADWAY.

Letters of Credit for travelers and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe.

Correspondents in London:
CITY BANK OF LONDON.

FOR SALE.

$50,000 SEVEN PER CENT BONDS OF GLEN'S FALLS,

Warren County, in the State, the first and only debt of said town, issued to build WATER-WORKS. These bonds are a legal investment.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, No. 10 Wall-st.

JOHN BURGESS & CO.,
BANKERS, 5 MILDEN-STREET, NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON AUNDRS & CO., ENGLAND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

LOST—COUPONS NUMBERED 13, 14 AND 15, for the sum, on bond numbered 5, for $500, of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Company, payable at the Bank of the Metropolis, National Bank of New-York. A suitable reward will be paid by the Ninth National Bank.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,
METALS,
No. 373 PEARL-STREET,
New-Brunswick. NEW-YORK.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF

The Columbia FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 261 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of tax.
JOHN H. ARRYUH, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 156 BROADWAY, JULY 26, 1872.

CAPITAL $200,000
SURPLUS $115,000

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on and after Aug. 1, 1872.
(Signed.) JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of said Company on the 15th of August, 1872.

The transfer book of said stock will be closed on the 10th inst. to be reopened on the 16th inst.
JAMES M. MCKINLAY, Transfer Agent.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO.,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE, NO. 31 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1872.

THE COUPONS AND REGISTERED BONDS, due Aug. 15, 1872, of the First Mortgage Eight per Cent. (8 per cent.) Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, BOTH EASTERN AND WESTERN DIVISION, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of the City of New-York, upon presentation and surrender of said coupons and bonds.
FRANCIS A. QUINN, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, JULY 31, 1872.

THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable at the National Bank of Commerce in this City on and after Aug. 1. The transfer books will be closed on the morning of Monday, 12th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Monday, Aug. 5.
By order of the Board.
J. C. HARRT, Acting Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Aug. 1, 1872.

THE GOLD COUPON DUE AUG. 1, 1872, of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the city of New-York.
M. E. BLOODGOOD, Treasurer.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NO. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after MONDAY, 12th proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to 12th proximo, both days inclusive.
F. PARKHURST, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of taxes, has this day been declared, payable THURSDAY, Aug. 8 proximo; till which date the transfer-books are closed.
H. W. FORD, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY Midland Railroad, First Mortgage, Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the Banking House of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
C. A. WORTENDYKE, President.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1872.

COLUMBUS AND INDIANA CENTRAL INCOME BONDS wanted by
HANNA BROS.,
Dealers in Railroad Bonds,
No. 11 Wall-st., and No. 2 New-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Interest commences from first January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VARICKIE L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 32d and 34th CANAL-ST., corner Eight-ave.
SIX per Cent. Interest Allowed. No Tax.
ASSETS: $10,358,279 88.

DEPOSIT TODAY IN THE SAVINGS BANK chartered by the United States.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR. No. 180 Bleecker-st.
Assets over $4,000,000.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION.

Bankrupt sale of the valuable steam-boats DORNEAN, VANDERBILT and GOLDEN STATE, in the District Court of the United States for the southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAM-BOAT COMPANY, by virtue of an order of the United States Court of the Southern District of New-York, bearing date the 30th day of July, A. D. 1872, I will sell at public auction, by JOHN DEFOREST & CO., on MONDAY, the 12th day of August, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, at the auctioneer's sales-rooms, at No. 112 Pearl-street, in the City of New-York

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAMSHIPS, THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
OCEANIC. BALTIC. ADRIATIC.
REPUBLIC. CELTIC. NEBRASKA. ATLANTIC.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC.....Aug. 10, 10 A. M.
ATLANTIC.....Aug. 17, 4 P. M.
BALTIC.....Aug. 24, 10 A. M.
OCEANIC.....Aug. 31, 4 P. M.

From the Pier at Canal Street, North River, near City Hotel. For other accommodations (for all classes) apply to

GARRITY, HERRES AND COMPANY,
No. 1 Broadway, Battery-place.

Steam to Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen, sailing every Saturday, from Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Barrow-st. Passage to Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, $60 currency. Steerage, including bedding and provisions, $30 currency. Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Bills issued for any town in Great Britain and Ireland at lowest rates.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

Bills of Lading issued through to Continental ports.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Russia.....Wed'day, Aug. 14	Abyssinia.....Saturday, Aug. 17
Java.....Wed'day, Aug. 21	Batavia.....Saturday, Aug. 24
Scotia.....Wed'day, Aug. 28	Alsatia.....Saturday, Aug. 31
Java.....Wed'day, Aug. 28	Parthia.....Saturday, Aug. 31
China.....Wed'day, Sept. 4	Calabria.....Saturday, Sept. 7

Steamers will leave Pier No. 4 North River, EVERY WEDNESDAY, from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80 and $90, and $100, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $145, gold, including steerage fare. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through Bills of Lading issued for Baltimore, Philadelphia, Montreal, and other points on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage, at the office, on the premises, Broadway, Cor. Battery-place.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS FOR STEAM-SHIP PRUSSIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, from 2 to 4 P. M., ON WEDNESDAY, Aug. 7. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 7, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 6 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Aug. 10, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARROW, Agent, No. 1 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 10 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Rates for passage and freight as low as by other lines. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A.G. & G.R.R., No. 22 Broadway.
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ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 42 North River as follows:

WASHINGTON.....Saturday, Aug. 10
FRANCE.....Saturday, Aug. 24
VILLE DE PARIS.....Saturday, Sept. 7
ST. LAURENT.....Saturday, Sept. 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine):
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$70

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

A surgeon is attached to each steamer, rendering it the safest conveyance for those intending to travel on the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomfort of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.
WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 45 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
HOLLAND, BRAGG.....Saturday, Aug. 3, at 4 P. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN.....Saturday, Aug. 10, at 9½ A. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON.....Saturday, Aug. 17, at 4 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS.....Wed'day, Aug. 14, at 12 M.
HELVETIA, GRIGGS.....Wed'day, Aug. 28, at 2½ P. M.

Cabin passage.....$75 and $80, currency
Steerage.....$30, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $31, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

P. W. J. HUBST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their Steamships full-power screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....Aug. 7, at 1 P. M.
MILTON, Capt. MORGAN.....Aug. 14, at 2 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. W. WERNEHAM.....Aug. 21, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. H. PRICE.....Aug. 28, at 4 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....Sept. 4, at 5 P. M.
MONTANA, Capt. CUSHING.....Sept. 11, at 6 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHERRAY.....Sept. 18, at 12 M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, $30, gold.
Steerage passage, Office, No. 10 Broadway, $30, currency.
For freight or cattle passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 10 Wall-st.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as easily, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURE. SATURDAY STEAMERS.		WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.	
Italia	Aug. 10	Cuvier	Aug. 7
Caledonia	Aug. 17	Europa	Aug. 14
Australia	Aug. 24	Lowland	Aug. 21
Columbia	Aug. 31	Britannia	Aug. 28
Europa	Sept. 7	Assyria	Sept. 4
Bavaria	Sept. 14	Caledonia	Sept. 11

Cabin passage, $80 and $90, according to accommodation. Excursion tickets, $145, gold. Steerage, including bedding and provisions, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool, Londonderry, Glasgow or Londonderry, $31, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $31, currency. Children under 1 year, free; 1 and under 8, $15; 8 and under 14, $20. Children under 1 year, $5; 1 and under 8, $10; 8 and under 14, $15

THE CHILDREN'S FUND.

Aggregate Amount of Receipts to Date, $17,348 64.

Preparations for the Ninth Picnic To-morrow.

A Chowder Party at Rockaway Beach—The Up-Town Relief District—Scenes Among the Poor.

The contributions yesterday to the Children's Excursion and Relief Fund amounted to $446 61, thus carrying the aggregate so far received up to $17,348 64. We publish today the report of Rev. Dr. Tyng, the General Superintendent of the Up-town District, which will be found interesting.

To-morrow the ninth TIMES excursion is to take place, when about 800 children will proceed to Rockaway Beach for a day's pleasure. These children will all be gathered on the east side of the town, in the Fourth, Seventh, Eleventh and Thirteenth Wards. They will be received by representatives of the TIMES at the Roosevelt and Grand-street ferries, and go over the river under their guidance. When the girls and boys reach Williamsburg they will be received by C. W. Douglas, Esq., Superintendent of the South-side Railroad of Long Island, who will see them all safely embarked on the special train, rendered free of all cost by the Company as its contribution to the Fund. The train will start at 8½ o'clock, and reach the beach before 10. At 8 o'clock in the morning, Mr. Proctor, our steward, will set his corps of waiters at work in the South Brooklyn-street Depot, and prepare two thousand sandwiches, which will be given the children on the cars en route, together with large pieces of excellent sponge cake manufactured expressly for the excursion. On reaching the beach lemonade will be served at once, as it will be prepared on the train. As soon as the children are all safely disembarked, they will be received by Mr. A. D. Failing, proprietor of the Seaside House, who will escort the boys to the safe bathing beach, and the girls to another, police-boats being provided by him to insure their safety. Bathing over, the children will be taken in charge by Mr. Failing and his boarders, when a grand chowder will be served out by the hospitable proprietor, the Fund Treasurer only furnishing the plates, spoons and bread. During the day the children will have undisturbed possession of Mr. Failing's grounds, and return home by the 4½ o'clock train.

On Saturday next the tenth picnic will occur, and is to be known as the "Stock Exchange Excursion No. 2." This excursion will be a very large one, as the St. John's Guild are now busy gathering children in the Eighth Ward, and we have taken steps to prevent any further misapprehension among parents as to the safe return of their children. The Industrial School in Twenty-ninth-street will also go on the picnic, so that it will require the largest of Mr. Crossett's barges to carry them all to Excelsior Park.

The following were the contributions received at this office yesterday:

Employes of H. B. Claflin & Co., extra contribution, making $500 in all	$299 55
Employes of Pomeroy & Plummer	26 50
A. P., savings of a pretty little girl, who died a few weeks ago	16 21
J. A. P.	10 00
James S. Wright	10 00
B.	5 00
A Friend, (Connecticut)	5 00
Fannie B.	5 00
Ella and Artie, from the bank money	5 00
Fannie and Georgie	3 00
Lillie and Charlie	1 40
Rose and Alice	1 00
Master Jimmie, in silver	1 00
F.	1 00
Hedy, (Brooklyn,) in silver	1 00
F. M. A., contents of savings bank	1 00
L. M. A., contents of savings bank	1 00
Little Ida Bell	1 00
L.	50
A poor young man	25
Premium on $2 in silver	50
Total	$452 61

Recapitulation.

Received direct	$394 71
Per two little girls	52 00
Total day's receipts	$446 71
Previously acknowledged	16,902 13
Grand total	$17,348 84

The Up-Town District—Mr. Tyng's Report.

The limits of the Up-town District are Fourteenth-street on the south, Harlem River on the north-east, and North and East Rivers. This vast area for visitation has been subdivided and placed in the charge of nine Deputy Superintendents. Since the last report several changes have been made in the names of these deputies, which necessitate the republication of the list. Applicants for relief may be directed to the different deputies as follows:

On the East side—From Fourteenth-street to Thirtieth-street, Mr. Richard Buck, deputy, No. 128 Delancey-street; from Thirtieth-street to Thirty-eighth-street, Mr. John Boyd, deputy, No. 204 East Thirty-fourth-street; from Thirty-eighth-street to Fiftieth-street, Rev. D. M. McCaffery, deputy, No. 232 East Fifty-third-street; from Fiftieth-street to Ninety-seventh-street, Mr. Thomas T. Dalhaus, Church of the Reformation, Fiftieth-street, east of Third-avenue. On the West side—From Fourteenth-street to Thirty-fourth-street, Mr. Henry Hine, deputy, No. 252 West Thirty-fourth-street; from Thirty-fourth-street to Forty-second-street, Mr. George Powell, deputy, No. 338 West Thirty-seventh-street; from Forty-second-street to Fifty-ninth-street, Rev. John D. Rockwell, deputy, No. 9 Sergeant's-lane, west of Eleventh-avenue; from Fifty-ninth-street to Harlem, Mr. J. D. Ferguson, deputy, No. 232 Seventh-avenue; for Harlem, Mr. Charles Orth, deputy, No. 218 East One Hundred and Ninth-street, near Third-avenue.

The past week has been occupied with the details of organization. The actual visitation of the district was begun on Thursday, Aug. 1, last. Besides the Superintendents of the different divisions a large corps of visitors have been secured, who are now in the field. Since last report, on Saturday the 3d, Monday the 5th, and Tuesday the 6th, visits were made. Thirty-three cases of sickness were found and relieved, at an expense of $6 24, without the bill for medicines. Extreme poverty was the occasion of these cases, and many of them are supplied. Mr. Superintendent Tyng reports that the visitors on the west side of Central Park report a collection of things which include the immediate attention of the Board of Health. The streets, the yards, the surface of the houses, cellars and sunken lots are covered with the dilapidated cabins of squatters. It would be difficult to conceive a lower place of human life than that which prevails throughout this region. Filth, disease, death, are the successive experiences through these long months in every family. There has always been need for official interference among these people. Unless something is soon done in the way of drainage and cleansing, there will be a large increase of the death reports from these suffering fellow-citizens, and from thence the spread of a pestilence through the City. As a sample fact, I give the following from a report before me: "Visited the house of J. D. Blankenburg, between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth streets; found that a short mile ago the filthy water from the gutter beside which they reside had flooded the only room of their cabin to the depth of nearly a foot; found two children; obtained an order for bedsteads and some extra bedding. The almost destitute of furniture, and very damp and unhealthy. This square is generally very dirty and unhealthy. There appears to be an average of from two to three dogs to each family, and visiting here is very dangerous on that account. Most of the houses are without privies, and to this cause may be attributed much of the disagreeable odor that prevails."

Dr. Bower has made twenty-two visits to the sick children reported, and two cases have been brought to the dispensary of the Church of the Holy Trinity. Dr. Lucius D. Bulkley, No. 110 West Forty-eighth-street, has volunteered his services in the medical relief. The members of the Home of the Evangelists have been unguitonne and untiring in the work devolved upon them. The deputy from Harlem asks the insertion of the following notice:

"The physicians of Harlem, and others interested in the relief of the sick, will have the kindness to refer the parents of such children who are too poor to provide suitable nourishment and medicines to

CHAS. CRAFT, Superintendent,
No. 218 East One Hundred and Ninth-street.

The children on both sides of my district are clamorous for a picnic. What can you do for them? I will engage to furnish a thousand little ones on any day you name.

STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr.,
General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 5, 1872.

Reports of Cases from the Up-Town Districts.

Found two children sick. The mother cannot go from home to work, as her presence is needed by the children. The father has incipient paralysis; one arm useless; earns a few cents per day selling small wares. They were suffering for want of food.

Found a family in great destitution; the father injured by a fall and helpless; the mother near confinement; two small children, one sick. Sent Dr. Stronach to visit them, and gave order for groceries.

Found four small children, one sick. Sent it to dispensary of Church of the Holy Trinity. The mother makes dresses, but cannot get work at the present season. The father has been in hospital for several weeks; when well, is a worthless drunkard. Supplied their necessities.

Visited Mrs. J., a poor widow, living in a cold, damp basement. She is very sick, and has no way of procuring food for herself and her two orphan children.

Mrs. W. is a poor old widow, who has two orphans depending on her. She is in need. I gave her a little help.

Found a family in great want. There was a child dead, and another dying of scarlet fever. Assisted them.

Mrs. M. is deserted by her husband. She is trying to support herself and three children. I found them suffering for the want of food.

At a tenement-house (West Fifty-ninth-street, in Harlem) are anxiously looking forward for a picnic. "Say, Mister, are you going to give us an excursion?" is the question which nearly every little one puts to the visitor. But if their wan looks are indicative of anything, it is the want of a sufficient supply of pure, wholesome air, of which they would be benefited, at least for one day, by a trip such as the down-town Wards have enjoyed.

The Home Relief Still Progressing Favorably—New Cases Discovered Yesterday.

Could the immortal Dickens return again to earth and in company with the TIMES missionaries visit the abodes of misery and haunts of vice that daily present themselves in attic and basement, front and rear of the miserable tenements that disgrace New-York City, his graphic pen might portray scenes of sorrow and suffering that exceed the wildest tales of fiction, but live in the every-day life of thousands a painful but bitter reality. Among the harrowing cases of distress visited yesterday is that of Dominick Kane, who lies in a wretched attic of what we chose such—lodging in an attic in Pearl-street as night, and haunting the corners of alleys and byways during the day, not to steal, but to implore by his abject appearance no less than by his outstretched hand the charity of the passersby. A paralytic for more than a year past, this man drags himself along the street at night, carefully hoarding his hardly-earned pennies until he reaches the filthy attic where lodgers may stretch themselves upon the floor all night for the modest sum of thirty cents apiece, but at break of day again betake themselves out of doors to pursue their various occupations of begging, pilfering, raking garbage, picking rags or cinders, or drinking rum. Yet, hardened as many of these wretched beings are, few will refuse to share their bit of food with the helpless paralytic, whose utterly forsaken condition appeals to their hardened natures more strongly than did his least to the generous sympathy of their more affluent fellow-men. Although this is not the case of a little child, it came under the notice of a TIMES reporter, and is of such a destitute nature as to merit the aid intended for the helpless little ones; at least until some special donation shall have been obtained for the poor liberal readers of the TIMES for Dominick. Another case of equal interest is that of K., a man stricken in the prime of life with that same malady that has rendered Dominick so helpless. K. has sat and lain upon a bed of suffering for the past eleven years, and the faithful wife and loving mother has toiled early and late to support her children and train them up to usefulness. But now disease has also laid its insidious hand upon her, and the family are absolutely destitute, the father cannot walk, his bed is worn out with his constantly lying in it, and he has nothing in the shape of a chair that he can support his body in a sitting position; one child, a boy, earns $3 weekly, and out of this pittance the rent must be paid and the family fed. Will not some generous reader make them permanently comfortable?

In one of the most miserable dwellings of Pearl-street an honest, industrious woman was found with a little girl of ten years. The Health officers had condemned the cellars, or vaults, where this woman, with a large number of others, lodged, and she appealed most earnestly to the TIMES reporter for a home for her little Katie; the child is ragged, bare-headed, barefooted, and dirty, but intelligent-looking, and says she will do anything to make herself useful and secure a home, while the mother accompanying to secure a situation as maid-of-all-work in the country. The child is now under the supervision of the TIMES. Will not some of its generous readers give it a home, and see that the mother obtains work?

Another Day Among the Sick at the Five Points.

Rev. Emanuel M. Shalts reports as follows: "Early this morning I found in a small garret in Mulberry-street an Italian family, consisting of parents and six children, two of whom are quite sick; one, a girl twelve years old, has a running sore on the hip; the other, a babe, is suffering with cholera infantum. They had no physician, as they were unable to engage one. One of their children died but a short time ago.

"In the same house I found another Italian family, consisting of parents and four children. One year ago there were seven children in this family, but three of them have gone to heaven. The poor father sells candy from a stand in the street, but earns only about $12 a month. Some of the little ones look as if they were half starved. In this destitute family two children are afflicted, one with chronic infantum, and the others from inflammation of the eyes. The latter is almost blind. Instant relief was afforded to both families through Mr. Charles O'Connor, of No. 49 Park-place, and Dr. Powell, of East Broadway, was called to attend the sick.

"In a rear tenement-house, near the Five Points, I found a family, consisting of father and three children, all sick, suffering—the children from the effects of the measles. They received instant relief and attention. In the house in which they live, or on a space of 20 by 100, live forty-one families, consisting of 161 persons, including 44 girls, 38 boys, 43 women and 36 men; 15 widows and orphans. Seventy-three destitute individuals were found here. Thirty-six persons live in the garret. In this house, in one gang-way and three places of business.

"In Oliver-street was found another suffering family. The father, a sailor, is out of employment; his wife very sick; and both children suffering with a loathsome disease. The children in terror fell from a high stoop to the stone side-walk. The family received immediate attention."

The Robbery at the Hamburg Docks.

The loss by the robbery at the Hamburg Docks, Hoboken, on Friday night, will probably prove greater than was at first supposed. The following are the missing articles: Three hundred and twenty-two silver watches, sixty-seven gold watches, seventy-two watch movements and three cases of champagne. The loss cannot be accurately estimated, but it is believed will reach $10,000 or $12,000. The Company has offered a reward of $1,000 for the recovery of the property, and the case is in the hands of the Hoboken detectives.

THE CONTRACT COMMISSION.

Brown's Claims—Mr. Andrews Under Examination—Tweed Questioned as to Cards, on Its Proper Performance of the Work.

The Contract Commission held its last public session in the chamber of the Board of Assistant Aldermen yesterday afternoon, the twenty days for which it was authorized to sit and pass on claims having expired at 12 o'clock last night.

The first cases called were those about which there was no dispute. Of these the claim of John M. Masterson for regulating and grading and setting the curb and gutter stones on One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, from Third to Fifth avenue, heated the calendar. Masterson's was a special contract, and the Commissioners have satisfied themselves that the prices were fair, and that no fraud was practiced in awarding the contract, allowed the claim.

The claim of Jeremiah Crowell for paving Twenty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, was next taken up, examined, found to be satisfactory and allowed. With regard to the claim of Charles H. Green, for paving Forty-sixth-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues, with the Hamer wood pavement, concerning which City Surveyor Fuertes had reported adversely, Prof. Chandler appeared and testified. Prof. Chandler testified that after a careful analytical examination of the blocks said he found them to be such as the contract called for. Mr. Fuertes stated to the Commissioners that he had been mistaken in his former report. His error was, he said, in estimating the amount of sand that should ought to be contained in the blocks. Mr. Fuertes endorsed Prof. Chandler's statements, and the Commissioners allowed the claim. Concerning the claim of R. W. Trandy for award of contract for paving Fortieth and Fiftieth streets with wood pavement, (Robbins' process,) a heated discussion took place between counsel. Mr. Brannan urged that the award was fraudulently made, and demanded that the original contract be produced. The ordinance authorizing the payment was passed twice over the Mayor's veto, and by the influence of Alderman Connor. Mr. Trout, for the claimant, said that the papers to prove the validity or otherwise of the award of contract were in the Controller's office, and that he had in his hand in person served a notice paper on Mr. Green to produce them.

Mr. STRAHAN—You must be a——

Mr. TROUT—Don't say if I didn't, for I tell you I did.

Mr. STRAHAN—You must be mistaken, Mr. Trout, for you certainly did not.

Mr. TROUT—To that I answer, you lie.

Mr. STRAHAN—I'm much obliged to you, Mr. Trout.

The Commissioners severely reprimanded Trout, characterizing his conduct as grossly improper, and an insult to the Court. Trout apologized to the Court and counsel, himself, on the ground that he was carried away by excitement.

He subsequently apologized to Mr. Strahan.

BROWN'S CLAIMS.

A claim of John L. Brown's for grading, regulating, setting curb and gutter stones and flagging Tenth-avenue, from Manhattan to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, was taken up. Brown testified that the work was performed in accordance with the specifications, and that all claims for extra work were included in the fact that the Croton water traversed the avenue a few feet below the street.

Cross-examined—I got $1 25 for filling; some of the excavated rock was used for filling; some was sold to the Commissioners of the Harlem Court-house; I did not use all the excavated rock for filling; I sold the "portion sold to the Commissioners of the Harlem Court-house; I had no connection with Mr. Tweed nor with Mr. Sweeny; a man named Hacklin had the street-cleaning contract before me; I bid for the contract as one of a company; the contract was subsequently sold to Judge Whiting; I bought it from him and paid him partly in money and partly in notes.

Mr. STRAHAN—Who indorsed those notes? A.—That's my business.

Mr. DEVLIN—I object to the gentleman going into his street-cleaning business; it has no connection with this case.

Judge SUTHERLAND—I must say I don't see the relevancy of the question. I don't want this street-cleaning business gone into at this late hour.

Mr. STRAHAN—If your Honors please, this man has testified that he had no connection with Mr. Tweed; I want to show that he had intimate business relations with one of our leading City officials, and I think in view of the fact that in this contract the processes are most extraordinary, it is competent to prove any kind of connection between Tweed and the claimant.

Mr. Brown here stated that no City official signed the notes referred to.

Mr. STRAHAN—Who did sign them? A.—That's my business.

City Surveyor Frank Towle testified that he had certified to that portion of the work already done. His testimony was to the effect that the work was efficiently executed. On cross-examination, Mr. Towle admitted that his certificate applied to the quantity, and not to the quality of the stuff used.

At this stage of the proceedings, counsel for the property-holders announced that he had twenty witnesses whose testimony would conclusively show that the work was not performed in accordance with the specifications.

Judge Sutherland announced that it would be utterly impossible to examine that number of witnesses.

Mr. Devlin said that for the sake of argument he would admit that the work was not properly performed, but he asked that the Commissioners decide that there had been no fraud in the awarding of the contract. This could do the City no harm, as the question whether the work had been properly performed or not would be passed upon in another Court, while if the certificate were withheld—from the fact that the work was done by special contract and not by receiving bids—not a cent could be collected by anything but the work was performed.

It was finally settled after two hours had been occupied in argument, that the Controller and property-holders should be allowed to introduce further evidence to prove fraud in the awarding of the contract. Surveyors innumerable were then called, and corroborated each other fairly as to the price demanded for the work.

The Commissioners, after hearing some further evidence, decided to certify that they had discovered no fraud in relation to the awarding of the contract. As to the proper performance of the work they refused to certify. Counsel for the property-holders presented exceptions to the decisions, on the ground that they were not allowed to introduce the testimony of their witnesses.

The Controller protested against the certificate on the following grounds:

First—That the investigation commanded by the statute has not been made.

Second—That the certificate given is not authorized by the statute.

Third—That the Controller has not had opportunity to be heard as required by the statute.

The injunction obtained last week preventing the Controller from receiving the certificate is still in force. At 11 o'clock Commissioner Wheaton presented his report upon the number of claims. The claims passed upon will be on file in the Controller's office this morning.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

The Maiden-Lane Dumping-Ground—A Deputation of Citizens Waits on the Commissioners—The Executive Committee to be Heard.

The Executive Committee of the Dock Commission held a session yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of hearing complaints against the proposed dumping-ground on the down-town, on the east side, which, by a resolution passed some time since, had been located at the foot of Maiden-lane. Immediately after the passage of the resolution there arose a howl of complaints among the property-owners in the neighborhood of the proposed infliction. It was then publicly announced that the Executive Committee would receive formal complaints from any who desired to be heard, and accordingly a deputation of nearly forty gentlemen presented themselves at the office of the Dock Commission, yesterday afternoon, at 2 P. M. There were present of the Commissioners, President Aguew and Messrs. Henry Hunt, Wood and Cane. Among the Committee were Theodore Roosevelt, Henry Dexter, Ambrose Snow, S. M. F. Ogell, S. A. Frost, John T. B. Maxwell, Charles Lamson, Charles Durand and about thirty others. There were no set speeches, but the matter was fully discussed. Theodore Roosevelt did most of the talking for the complainants, and demonstrated very clearly that a dumping-ground at the foot of Maiden-lane would be an intolerable nuisance to the business community, of which that street was very nearly the centre. If the dumping-ground east of Washington Market, be the best site, and it is so alleged, one would be less times more in the east side, where the occupations were all of a purely business character. "And," he continued, "this will not only be a nuisance, but it will depreciate the property in the neighborhood at least $100,000." The law of the case was supported by Counsellors Arthur and Hunt, with as much warmth that the Commissioners, among whom all stood strongly the necessity of a dumping-ground on the east side somewhere down-town, were at last convinced that to put it where the resolution had wrested it was much more evil to the best interests of the City than it would be to let it be short of Spencer. Mr. Agnew assured the reporters of the TIMES that though no definite action could be taken then, yet the element of fairness would be practiced in the fair meeting of the Board next Thursday.

The Shooting Scrape.

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NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

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The Grammercy Park Hotel was damaged $100 by fire yesterday afternoon.

In the matter of Wm. N. Jackson and James St. John, bankrupts, Judge Blatchford has dismissed the petitions with costs.

The German Farmers' Benevolent Society gave a picnic at the Rheinhuet Park, foot of Sixty-third-street, East River, yesterday.

The unknown man found drowned at Pier No. 30 East River, has been identified as Patrick Bowe, an Irish laborer, who lived at No. 111 Broome-street.

Mr. James Gordon Bennett has purchased the site of